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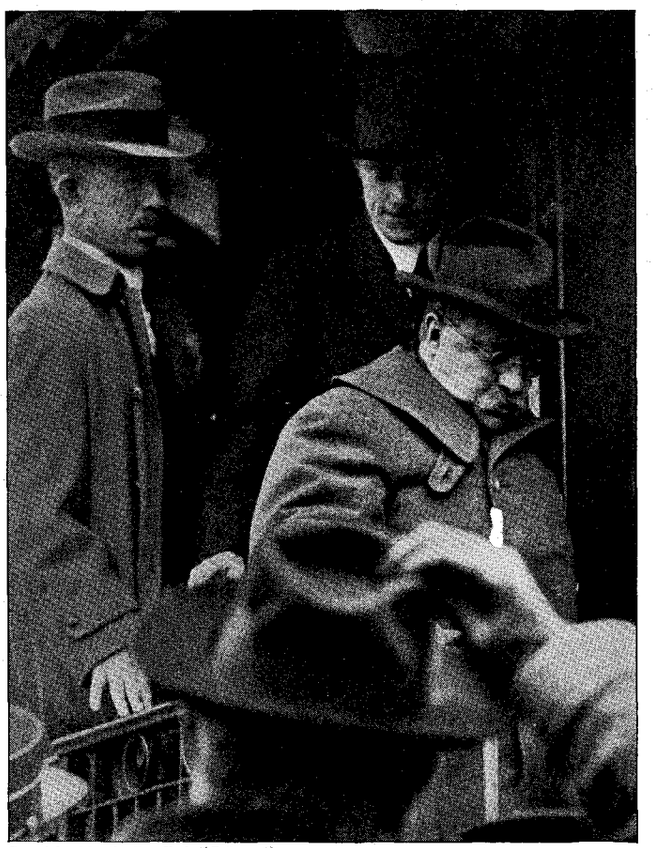
## TOPICS OF THE DAY

### THE TRUSTS AND THE CANDIDATES

THE EX-SENATOR who proposes a nation-wide referendum to settle the question of what the people want done to the trusts seems to overlook the fact that the verdict of the polls on November 5 will be largely an answer to this very question. Each of the three leading candidates has repeatedly defined his position in this matter, and, as the Chicago *Tribune* (Prog.) remarks, "the people want to settle the trust problem, and the choice they make of a President will indicate in large measure how they want it settled." The election, agrees the Toledo *Blade* (Prog.), "ought to provide the best measurement so far possible of the country's sentiment as to the way to deal with the trusts." Senator La Follette, it is true, is quoted in dispatches as refusing to vote for the Progressive, the Republican, or the Democratic candidate on the ground that none of them offers the true remedy, but it is not probable that the majority of the electorate will follow his lead in this. Speaking in La Crosse last week, the Wisconsin Senator compared the suppression of competition through the growth of trusts to a huge cancer, and he went on to say that the treatment of this disease "is no job for a Bull Moose," nor for "an amiable, easy-going man." "A fellow over in New Jersey," he added, "has been running a hospital with pretty good success, but he has not treated cancer."



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COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S HOME-COMING.

He is here leaving the train on his return to Oyster Bay, wearing the overcoat in which he was shot. The man behind him is Elbert Martin, whose prompt action at Milwaukee probably saved the Colonel's life.

President Taft, whose Administration has prosecuted and convicted under the Sherman Law a greater number of trusts than that of any other President, rests his case largely on his record and on the declarations he has made in various messages to Congress. "He has enforced the Antitrust Law," says the Denver *Republican* (Rep.), and the President declares that if elected he will continue to enforce it "against all violators, however rich and powerful they may be." In a statement issued to the press on October 6, he says:

"I propose in dealing with the trust question to keep the great combinations of capital within the same control as the city or cross-roads grocery that pays a Federal license for selling cigars. I mean that both shall obey the law. That's all. Simple, is it not? The Sherman Law has been and will continue to be enforced against all violators, however rich and powerful they may be. I have recommended national incorporation, without infringing on the right of the States to tax corporate property, but such incorporation would not suspend or nullify in any degree the Sherman Law or any other law against monopoly in restraint of trade.

"I am utterly opposed to the proposal to have an interstate trade commission fixing prices and otherwise exercising control over business affairs. Such a control, because not guided by law, but by personal discretion, would be both despotic and Socialistic, and no reader of history needs to be told that the two terms have a very close relation."

The Progressive party's


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proposal to control the trusts through Federal incorporation and regulation, declares the President in another statement, "would create the most monstrous monopoly of power in the history of the world, a power as much greater, as much more autocratic than that of a Cæsar or a Napoleon, as the business interests of the twentieth century are greater, more dominant and far-reaching than were those of two thousand or one hundred years ago." And he adds: "An unprincipled man with such power in his grasp could perpetuate his authority, perhaps under legitimate forms, and become a dictator until his hold could be shaken loose only by revolution."

In his message to Congress of December 5, 1911, after discussing the "epoch-making" decisions of the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases, the President went on to say: "These decisions suggest the need and wisdom of additional or supplemental legislation to make it easier for the entire business community to square with the rule of action and legality thus finally established, and to preserve the benefit, freedom, and spur of reasonable competition without loss of real efficiency or progress." And in this year's Republican campaign text-book we find the following summary of trust cases under the Taft Administration:

THE "ONE-MAN" MOVEMENT.
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*.

"In less than three years of the present Administration, (to March 1, 1912,) 22 civil suits have been brought and 45 criminal indictments found under the Sherman Law, making in all 67 proceedings, civil and criminal. Demurrers were sustained to four indictments, involving more than 80 defendants. In one case defendant pleaded guilty. Eight out of 12 defendants were convicted on one indictment after trial by jury, and their conviction affirmed by the Court of Appeals, and fifteen criminal prosecutions are pending. In the civil suits, judgment was rendered for the Government in *one*, and in *three* the defendants have submitted voluntarily to comprehensive decrees granting the relief sought by the Government; *two* were dismissed, and sixteen are now pending."

Governor Wilson, arguing that our gigantic trusts are the children of tariff privilege and uncontrolled competition, would prevent their multiplication by reducing the tariff and by regulating competition. More than this, he would jail the trust officials. Speaking at Wheeling, last week, he said in part:

"The thing that has created the trusts is unregulated, unfair competition. If we can only bring it about that newcomers shall have a free field, then we can take care of these gentlemen in the trusts by having Federal law thread all this system of ours with statutes which shall make it criminal to do what these gentlemen did to build up their monopolies, and which will see to it that the men who did commit the offense against fair competition have time to think it over in some building from which they will not for some time come out.

"Nothing would stop this thing like a period of contemplation; nothing would stop it so clearly as to give these gentlemen time to realize what they have been doing, for many of them are honest and have not really sat down and thought it over. I want to give them the leisure and the seclusion to think it over, but I am not afraid that it would not be stopt. I am not afraid that the penitentiaries will be crowded. Just as soon as the law takes hold of this thing and men are behind the law who want to injure nobody in particular, but to administer justice to everybody, then special favors will be withdrawn, fair competition will be set up, and there will be another face upon affairs in America."

And in an earlier address, in Springfield, Mass., he attacked the theory that trusts are a natural and inevitable development of our economic conditions, saying:

"I think big business is necessary and natural. The development of business upon a great scale of operation is inevitable, and, let me add, is desirable. But that is a very different matter from the development of the trusts, because the trusts have not grown. They have been manufactured, and not by natural processes, but by the will, the deliberate planning of men who were more powerful than their neighbors in the business world. . . . . .

"We have on one side independent concerns in many instances run upon veritable capital with efficiency and economy, and in the midst, great giants carrying, or staggering under, tanks of water. They are not based upon efficiency, nor upon economic principles at all, nor upon the natural and inevitable processes of business; but upon a deliberate combination of power, a purpose to make competition not necessary, and render monopoly secure. . . . . .

"Because I am for the liberation of business in the United States I want to see the rank and file of business men in this country get together and issue a 'Declaration of Independence.'"

The voter's choice, declares the Governor, lies between "accepted and regulated monopoly," and "regulated competition which will prevent monopoly." Of the responsibility of the individual States in this matter he has said:

"Of necessity, the States are the chief battle-grounds of economic reform. It is the States that incorporate the great business undertakings that threaten to bulk larger than the States themselves in the power which they exercise. The big corporations owe their license to the inadequacy of State laws or their non-enforcement."

Governor Wilson's position is further defined by Mr. Bryan, in his *Commoner:*

"He believes, as our party has repeatedly declared, that all existing monopolies should be dissolved—and that no new monopolies should be allowed to grow up. He lays the ax at the root of the tree and seeks the restoration of competition, the only alternative to Government ownership. The Government can regulate corporations engaged in legitimate business, but it can not regulate private monopolies—the monopolies regulate the Government."

Colonel Roosevelt, in turn, declares that Governor Wilson's proposal would differ little in effect from the course pursued by President Taft in dealing with the trusts. And as an example of what that course has accomplished, he points to the present increased prosperity of the dissolved Standard Oil and Tobacco Trusts. Speaking on this subject in Fargo, North Dakota, a couple of months ago, the Colonel said:

"Mr. Wilson, like Mr. Taft, has no improvement to propose in this matter, for the differences between the proposals in the Republican and the Democratic platforms on the trust question are merely differences of declamation. Both sets of proposals indicate nothing but a vague, puzzled, and hopeless purpose feebly to continue the present futile policy of attempting to regulate the trusts by nothing but a succession of long-drawn and ineffective lawsuits; and if actually put into operation both sets of proposals would produce exactly and precisely nothing.

"On the contrary, our proposals are definite and concrete, and are based on successful action along kindred lines in the past. If we are allowed to put them into action, we will im-

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mensely benefit the honest business man by making the law certain, and by punishing misconduct and not merely size; and we will effectively, and not merely nominally, curb and control the big trusts which are actually or potentially guilty of anti-social practises."

The Colonel's own plan for curbing the trusts is thus defined in a statement issued by him last week from the Chicago hospital:

"I am in favor of new laws, or of the amendment of the Sherman Antitrust Law to provide such supervision as contained in the La Follette-Lenroot amendments; I would provide in the statute provisions which say 'this thing is wrong,' or 'that thing is wrong'; I would not leave to the guess or judgment of any man or men the determination of what was wrong or right, or 'reasonably wrong' or 'reasonably right.'

"If, for instance, a corporation should be found crushing out competition by refusing to sell when the patron bought of competitors, or by underselling in districts or in the dozen other ways that Congress should learn were being practised, and should say were illegal, I would have the statute say pointblank, with no loophole for escape, that the corporation was guilty.

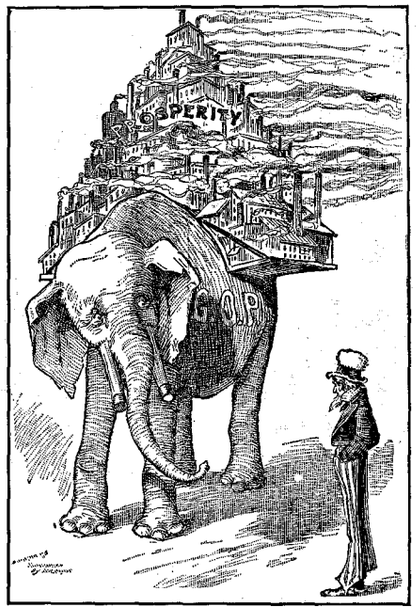
"I would have a commission enforce the law, much as the Interstate Commerce Commission enforces the railroad rate and rebate laws, with power to see that the statutes were obeyed.

"I would have the commission empowered to put men on the books of a corporation whose acts were questioned, so that the responsibility of that corporation and its methods of conducting business would be at all times within the view of those whose duty it is to enforce the law.

"In short, I would have Congress provide a law that would define what was wrong, so that a corporation would know before engaging in any act whether it was or was not violating the law.

"Then I would provide this industrial commission with funds and power to put men on the books of the corporation, so the Government would know whether the law was violated, and I would provide the further power to compel corporations to observe the law.

"That would put corporations under as complete control as the railroad situation is to-day."




"WELL, DO YOU THINK I'M ONLY FIT FOR THE SCRAP-HEAP?"
—Coultaus in the New York *Herald*.

Having quoted the President's warning words about Colonel Roosevelt's trust remedy, and the Colonel's uncomplimentary opinion of the Taft and Wilson programs, we now turn to the recent passage of arms between the Wilson and Roosevelt forces over the past trust records of their respective candidates. "Trusts flourished more under Mr. Roosevelt's Administration than under any other in the history of the country," declares the Governor, and the Colonel replies:

"Let Mr. Wilson apply the parable of the talents to our several records in office on the trust question. As President, I had ten talents entrusted to me, and I used them all. As Governor, Mr. Wilson had at least one talent entrusted to him. He buried it in a napkin, and as yet has not even dug it up."

This countercharge is thus elaborated in a recent statement issued by Senator Dixon and Henry F. Cochems:

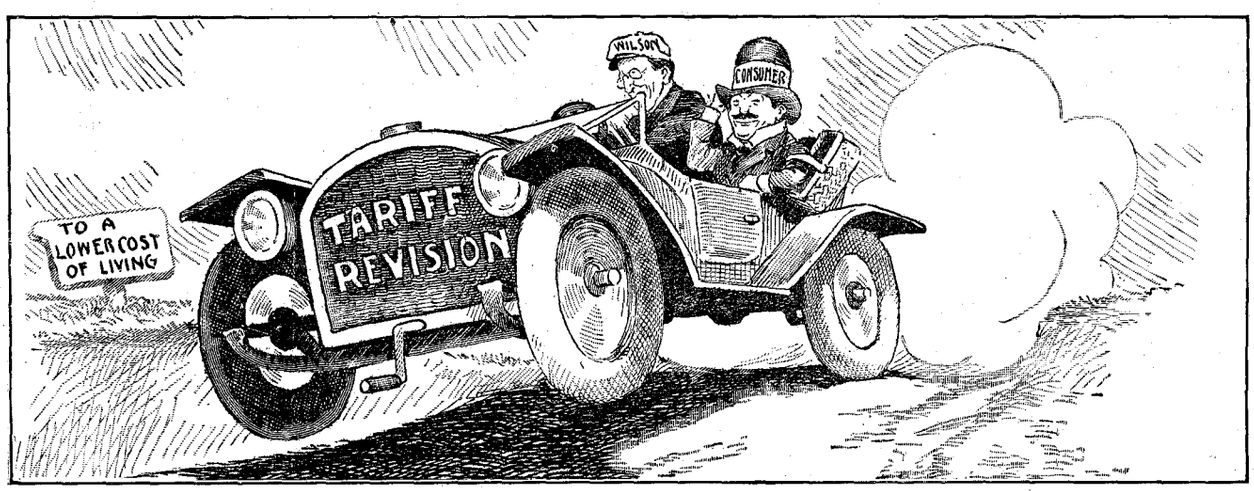
"For two years Mr. Wilson has been Governor of the State of New Jersey, and boasts of his control of a reform legislature. Ninety-five per cent. of the predatory trusts and monopolies of the United States, including the Standard Oil Company, Sugar Trust, the American Tobacco Company, and United States Steel Company, have their homes in the State of New Jersey, and enjoy from New Jersey the charter which alone permits them to carry on their business in forty-eight States of the Union. Their factories and business are not in New Jersey.

"Every day since Mr. Wilson has been Governor he and his legislature have had the power under the law to drive every dishonest trust from New Jersey, to compel an amendment to its charter or to qualify its articles of organization. During those two years he has not uttered a word in public or private. He has not raised a finger. What is the reason? It is because, as shown by the State Treasurer's report of the State of New Jersey, these trusts and monopolies pay into the treasury of New Jersey over $6,000,000 a year in fees for the privilege of deriving their right to do business and to prey upon the other States of the Union."

Says the Philadelphia *North American* (Prog.):

"Governor Wilson refers to the Roosevelt Administration as that 'in which trusts grew faster and more numerously than in any other Administration we have had.' His utterance might, with more justice, be paraphrased thus: 'Mr. Wilson is Governor of that State in which trusts have grown faster and more numerously than in any other State in the Union.'"

To this the New York *World* (Dem.) replies by referring the Governor's critics to the antitrust recommendations in his inaugural address and in three different messages to the New Jersey legislature. And it adds: "At the 1911 session of the assembly the Republicans controlled the Senate, and its majority was so busy thwarting Governor Wilson's progressive measures that it had no time to heed his repeated demands that the corporation laws be made effective."




ON THEIR WAY. —Winner in the Pittsburg *Post*.

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THE PISTOL IS A USELESS, DANGEROUS AND OBJECTIONABLE FEATURE OF OUR MODERN CIVILIZATION
THE LAW SHOULD FORBID THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF PISTOLS!
THE LAW
ANTI-PISTOL LAW
PISTOL FACTORY

THE LAW'S FIRST DUTY—ABOLISH THE PISTOL.
—Opper in the New York *American*.

THE CONSEQUENCE.
—May in the Cleveland *Leader*.

SOME CARTOON ECHOES OF

## OUR STARVING RAILROADS

THE GROWING RICHES of the railroads was used by President Taft to clinch the argument of his prosperity speech at Beveriy, and the latest issue of the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, the leading organ of railroad finance, informs us that the net earnings of 457 roads for August of this year show an increase of 13.03 per cent. over the net earnings of the same roads for August, 1911. Yet, in spite of these facts, there are signs that the railroads are contemplating an increase in freight rates and are now engaged in a campaign of education to prepare the public for this event. At not infrequent intervals since the Interstate Commerce Commission's memorable decisions of February, 1911, which canceled a general rate-increase, the roads have laid before the public evidence to show that they are being weakened by a slow process of financial starvation. The subject has again been opened up by the hearing on express rates, when the counsel for the express companies argued that the reductions ordered by the Commission would mean an annual loss of about $33,000,000, and that half of this loss would fall upon the railroads. How, ask the railroads, are we to meet all our obligations in the shape of higher wages, higher taxes, and improved facilities, in the face of stationary or falling rates? The editors, on the other hand, do not ignore the fact that increased freight rates would mean another increase in the cost of living. We here quote, without prejudice, for the information of our readers, the contentions of the railroads as presented in print. Thus we find a Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.) quoting President Post, of the Railway Business Men's Association, as arguing that the roads must have the money to buy more cars or the shippers will find that their goods can not be transported. He makes these points:

"1. Tonnage has grown faster than railway facilities. Net car surplus has fallen by last report to 3.1 per cent. of cars owned. This margin is so narrow that a small increase in tonnage will produce a net shortage, and crop-moving time will probably see wide-spread congestion.

"2. Car shortage will mean that you can not fill orders because you can not make deliveries.

"3. Car shortage may injure your customers and impair their ability to buy.

"4. Car shortage may cripple every industry in the country and halt business. The greater the prosperity the more sudden and destructive the shock of the transportation breakdown."

Mr. Post, we learn from the same source, even suggests that the Interstate Commerce Commission itself take the initiative in this matter. In a published statement he explains his suggestion as follows:

"It seems to us that whatever plan is adopted ought to come from the Commission on its own motion. What the Commission said to the trunk lines in 1911 was that should their fears be realized increases would be 'sanctioned.' This would suggest that it is for the railways to bring the subject up again. But the railways as a whole, or a large group of roads, often find themselves unable to agree upon proposals to be laid before the Commission. Geographical and other conditions create natural and deep-lying differences of interest between the railways of one region and those of another. Competition and differences of prosperity make agreements difficult as between the members of a group of roads in one region. Under those conditions must the shipper and the public wait for facilities until the railways ask for rate advances? We cannot believe the Commission would permit an indefinite succession of car shortages due to inadequate revenue to plague American industry without taking action on its own motion."

In an editorial demanding "fair play for the railroads, the servants of national prosperity," the New York *Sun* (Ind.) says:

"The diminishing purchasing power of the dollar, the exceptional pressure of railroad labor for increased wages, the extraordinary increase in railroad taxes, the persistent whittling down of railroad rates and the increasing rates of interest which have to be paid to attract investors, present conditions with which the public authorities must deal intelligently if the transportation service of the country is to continue to be developed in accordance with the needs of the great public which the American railroads serve."

Returning to the subject in a later issue, the same paper adds:

"Measured by the standard of the prices of commodities in general, and it is what things cost that determines the value of money, railway rates have actually decreased something like 25 per cent. in the last decade.

"The prices of commodities in general rise and fall with the fluctuations in supply and demand, but the price of transportation, the only thing the railways sell, is held hard and fast under governmental regulation. In most employments the rates of wages rise and fall with fluctuations in supply and demand, but the wages of railway employees have been rising steadily, and

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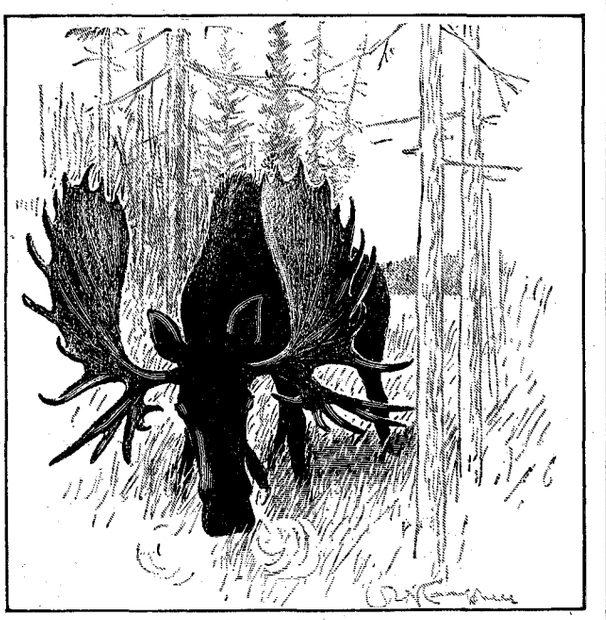
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*.



WOUNDED! LOOK OUT!
—Campbell in the Chicago *Tribune*.

THE SHOT IN MILWAUKEE

it has been impossible for the railways to reduce them even in times of stress.

"Capital is the only thing needed by the railways which refuses to be bound by artificial fetters. It persists in going where it can obtain the best security and the most satisfactory returns. Prior to 1880 capital was expended in railway construction in greater proportion than it went into either agriculture or manufacture. Since 1900 the capital value of agriculture and manufacture has increased at threefold the rate of the increase in railway capital. In 1900 the capital value of the railways was about 15 per cent. greater than that of manufactures and about half that of agriculture. In 1910 the capital value of the railways was over 20 per cent. less than that of manufacturing and only one-third that of agriculture. . . . . .

"The only way the railways can obtain capital is to offer the assurance of return that will attract it. In order to offer such assurance they must be permitted to increase their rates or decrease their expenses. The country needs more railways and it needs better railways. Those who know say that the amount of capital necessary to place the transportation facilities, especially of the western part of the country, abreast of the agricultural and manufacturing development is almost inconceivable."

Mr. B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the board of directors of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, discusses the same problem in the October *World's Work*. To quote in part:

"For thirty years past we have added an average of about 6,000 miles of new railroad a year to the American transportation system. To build and equip these lines we have drawn from all the markets of the world about $240,000,000 a year in new capital. To-day those who figure on the building of new lines have to face two very serious problems. The first is the question of whether or not, with the rising cost of doing railroad business, new railroads can be operated with a profit. The second is whether or not we can get the necessary capital. . . . . .

"Most of us do not care to undertake the responsibilities of spending the money that is now necessary to build new lines and then face the even greater question of operating them at a living profit. Therefore, under present conditions, the average amount of new railroad in this country in the next few years will fall far short of the average for the last thirty years. No new lines of importance are being projected."

The situation and the plea are summed up in an editorial now reprinted in pamphlet form from *The Railway Age Gazette* (New York), where we read:

"The indisputable facts show that ever since the decisions in the rate-advance cases the tendency of gross operating revenue and of operating expenses has been such as to reduce net operating revenue; that this and the increase of taxes has reduced operating income; that expenditures for maintenance of way and structures have been reduced; that purchases of new equipment have been relatively small; that the new mileage built has been relatively small; and that the installation of safety appliances has been much less rapid than the public interest demands. . . . . .

"The public surely will be brought to see that prosperous railways which are steadily increasing their facilities to meet the demands of commerce are more desirable than the lowest possible rates on railways whose development is not keeping pace with the demands of commerce; that, in order to secure satisfactory development, regulation must protect the railways as well as control them; and that the present system of regulation is vitally defective because it imposes many restrictions and burdens on the railways and gives them inadequate compensating forms of protection and encouragement."

## THE DYNAMITE "PLOT" CASE

ANY TRIAL in which 620 exhibits, including pieces of exploded bombs, old nitroglycerin-cans, cartridges, fuses, and magazine guns are one by one presented to the jury in an effort to prove a great labor-union guilty of an extensive "campaign of explosions," is bound to be of as much interest to the general public as it is to organized labor. It is fully as important, contend our newspaper editors, as the McNamara case, of which it is an outgrowth. The Philadelphia *Press* believes it faithfully represents public opinion in hoping "that out of this trial will come incontestable proof that the great mass of 'union men' have no sympathy with such methods as those followed by the McNamaras and their associates to gain their ends." Any other outcome, continues *The Press*, would be a disastrous blow for union labor, and the many innocent as well as "the few who might be found guilty" would be involved "in a public execration which would be far more blighting than any punishment meted out by the law." In any event, the testimony being brought out at Indianapolis before Judge Anderson will, according to the Boston *Advertiser*, have a noteworthy bearing upon one phase of the labor question:

"On one side and in some branches differences between employers and workers have come to be regarded as war. The immediate past has not been creditable to the nation. It is

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important to learn all the lessons connected with the dynamiting, in order to make the future less terrible than the past."

The "dynamite conspiracy" trial was begun on October 1. Certain facts regarding it are thus presented in an Indianapolis *News* editorial:

"The case, as is generally known, is an outgrowth of the dynamiting of the Los Angeles *Times* plant, in which disaster twenty-one men lost their lives. For this crime J. J. McNamara, then secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron-Workers, with offices in this city, and his brother, J. B. McNamara, were sentenced to San Quentin prison, the one for fourteen years, and the other for life. In the investigation that followed Federal indictments charging the actual violation of Federal laws or conspiracy to violate them by transporting dynamite, and by committing other acts, were found against fifty-four men. Included in the number were the McNamaras and Ortie E. McManigal, who has confest and who already has entered a plea of guilty in this city.

"Of these fifty-four men only forty-six are actually on trial, one never having been arrested, one being ill, several being in prison, and three already having been discharged on motion of the Government. These cases are covered by thirty-two indictments, but as all the men were named in the several indictments, one general trial has been made possible."

In addition to the exhibits above mentioned, the Government has letters said to have been written by the defendants in arranging for explosions for six years, which were taken from the Iron-workers' files. Then there is the inevitable dictograph testimony. District-Attorney Miller declares he can show that the whole system of explosions (listed by a magazine several months ago, and mentioned at that time in our columns) "was carried on with the approval and support of the officials and executive board of the union," and "that the finances of the Iron-workers' Union were juggled so that the funds were used for buying explosives."

Press reports of the opening statement of Mr. Harding, one of the iron-workers' counsel, indicate that the defense will take some such line as this:

"The indictment charges the illegal transportation of dynamite and we will show you that if dynamite was transported it was done by McManigal and the McNamaras without the knowledge of a single one of these defendants."

The somewhat sensational charge that the McNamaras planned to blow up the Panama Canal was brought forward by Mr. Miller, who quotes J. J. McNamara as saying to Ortie McManigal shortly before the Los Angeles arrests:

"We can't get any more dynamite around here without stealing it. The McClintic-Marshall Construction Company has a lot of dynamite stored down at Panama. You could easily get hold of it and blow up the locks. That would make 'em sit up and take notice and take their minds off the Los Angeles affair."

But this assertion seems to the Pittsburg *Leader* like the first step in the direction of trying to prove too much. Much more damaging, in the opinion of the press, is the action of Edward Clark, one of the defendants, and a minor union official, in pleading guilty to all the charges in the indictment. And *The Iron Age* (New York), a manufacturers' organ, hears that others are likely to follow his example.

GEN. FELIX DIAZ,

Whose revolt in Mexico was as surprizing in its collapse as in its development.

## THE SEVEN DAYS OF FELIX DIAZ

THE COLLAPSE of the Diaz revolution in Mexico brings disappointment to the many American papers which looked upon it as almost certain of success, and to the considerable number whose wishes were in line with their expectations. This was thought to be an insurrection of "sturdier breed" than most. Certainly, admits the New York *Tribune*, Felix Diaz "gave the most of us the idea that he was a true nephew of his uncle and that he would give President Madero the fight of his life." Much was made of the possession of Vera Cruz, a seaport and a base within striking distance of the City of Mexico. But, as the New York *Herald* sagely comments after the event, the fact was overlooked "that while General Diaz was within easy striking distance of the capital, the capital also was within easy striking distance of him, and, as the affair turned out, the capital struck first." Hence the easy conquest which Diaz had is more than matched, as the New York *Times* points out, "by General Beltran's capture not only of the city, but of Diaz himself with his entire staff." *The Times* goes on to say of the seven-day-wonder of a revolution:

"The promise of General Diaz's undertaking lay in his capacity, which is much greater than that of the other rebel chieftains; in his name, which the memory of his uncle's long and successful administration of power must invest with some little trace of magic force; and in the reported inclination of the Federal troops to join him. All these propitious circumstances have been of no avail. The capture of Vera Cruz seems to have been accomplished without serious fighting. The surrender of the city and of Diaz and his staff indicates either that he set up the standard of revolt too soon, with insufficient preparation, or that he should never have set it up at all. The prompt crushing of Diaz ought to strengthen Madero's Government, but there remain other troublesome rebels yet to be disposed of, and it does not appear that they will be seriously affected by the collapse of the Vera Cruz venture."

Even in Washington, the news of the capture of Diaz was received with astonishment, for according to press statements there was a feeling in Government circles that a general rebellion had begun, and one likely to succeed. Now, we read in a Washington dispatch, there are left

"rebellions in operation in Mexico, headed, respectively, by Zapata, Aguilar, and Orozco. It is presumed that the Government forces employed against Diaz will be concentrated upon Aguilar, who is likely to be driven back into the mountains; that the pursuit of the small bands into which Orozco's force has broken up will be resumed, and that the only really serious undertaking confronting the Federal Army will be in connection with the Zapata rebellion."

The editors who had earlier been so certain of Madero's unpopularity, and even of his unfitness to rule, now say they look for a revulsion of sympathy in his favor. This is the view of the New York *Tribune's* correspondent in Mexico City, who wrote, on the day of the capture of Vera Cruz:

"Diaz's downfall, it is conceded here, gives immense prestige to the Administration. By one decisive stroke, and contrary to the general impression of what probably would happen, President Madero has disposed of the last and most formidable rival to dispute his authority. As a result he finds himself to-night

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virtually as high in popular favor as when he took office a year ago. Crowds are parading the streets and thronging in front of the National Palace cheering the Army and shouting 'Vivo Madero!'

"In the opinion of foreign observers of events in Mexico, the Diaz uprising has turned out to be a blessing in disguise to Madero. It subjected the Administration to the most severe test that has been put upon its stability, and proved that the loyalty of the Army, which many persons were inclined to doubt, is stedfast and that no popular demand exists in Mexico for the accession to power of a military despot of the type that Diaz, had he won, undoubtedly would have been.

"The defeat of Diaz, a nephew of the exiled President, unquestionably may be expected to dishearten Orozco, Zapata, and the lesser rebel chieftains who had espoused his propaganda, and were preparing to make common cause with him against Madero. . . . . .

"The disaffected elements now are deprived of any individual of sufficient prominence and following about whom they can rally for another attempt at overthrowing Madero."

## MORE WORK THAN WORKERS

IF ANY LABORER in this country happens to be idle just now, he can not blame low wages or an oversupply of wage-earners for it, if we are to believe newspaper reports coming from many of the principal industrial centers. We are told not only that industry is actually being hampered by the scarcity of labor, but that the situation is rapidly growing worse. President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, is quoted as saying that "the demand for labor already exceeds the supply," and an official of the Lehigh Valley Railroad declares that "it is harder to get men to work on tracks than in many years past." Robert S. Lovett, of the Harriman lines, who recently returned from a long tour of inspection, says that "a great deal of our work is retarded by a lack of labor," and similar reports come from the heads of other railroad companies. And speaking for the country at large, the Cleveland *Leader* tells us that "the evidence of an inadequate supply of workers in many industrial centers is piling up higher every day." The New York *Evening Post*, which thinks it would be unwise to restrict immigration further, comes forward with the somewhat astonishing news that in some places the farmers are paying even higher prices for hands than are the railroads and road contractors—"as much as $3 and $3.50 a day and board." *The Evening Post* adds that—

"In the steel and iron business similar conditions exist. The Baldwin Locomotive Works are reported to have nearly doubled their employees since January, and to be still in need of workers. As far back as the beginning of August, the Pennsylvania mills were seriously affected by their inability to obtain men to unload the cars massed in their yards. Scrap-iron sales have been checked because of the same lack of laborers. In this State and New Jersey practically every mine is suffering for want of men; some are 25 per cent. short, others are working but one shift instead of two, and one is reported shut down altogether for lack of underground workers. It is not a question of wages, for these are already high. A chief drain in New York has been the call of the contractors for the new State roads, for which so vast a sum as $23,000,000 is now set aside; and the new aqueduct also draws men from other tasks. The fact is, that with new enterprises starting up and trade expansion everywhere in sight, the labor is simply not to be found."

This shortage is accounted for, says *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York), by the expansion in industry that has lately been experienced, by the big harvests of this year, and by the exodus of laborers to Europe during the lean times following the crisis of 1907. It sizes up the situation thus:

"The scarcity of labor is one of the elements in the economic puzzles of the present time. In many places sufficient men are not to be had, and wages have been advanced to attract them. In many places wages have been constantly advancing, with never any reduction, but the cost of living advances as rapidly. In other places, like Lawrence, Mass., there seems to be an oversupply of labor, low wages, and deplorable conditions generally.

"If we import a further supply of labor from Europe to work in our mines, mills, and factories, to build our railways, etc., in the face of our halting agricultural development, what will be the effect upon the price of food and the cost of living generally? The economic situation of the present time is confused and but imperfectly understood, and the feeling that there is something wrong somewhere is perhaps the explanation of the hesitancy in the stock-markets of the world."

## BECKER CONVICTED OF MURDER

MANY NEW YORKERS who stood aghast at last summer's revelations of police corruption, were found, after they had taken second thought, asserting that the successive disclosures would eventually go far toward curing the city of its "police disease." And it is this thought which seems to have been uppermost in the minds of metropolitan editors in their discussion of the trial jury's decision that former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker is guilty of murder in the first degree for having brought about the death of Herman Rosenthal, gambler. There is a secondary satisfaction in the obtaining of a verdict after a trial of only fifteen days, and just three months and nine days after Rosenthal's murder. This, we are told, establishes a record for important criminal cases in New York. Outside of New York, the feature which attracted most attention to this case was the appearance of the picturesquely named group of gun-men and gamblers, and their revelations of the inner workings of New York's underworld. It is rare, avers the Baltimore *Sun*, "that the world has an opportunity to study at close range such experts in practical criminology," and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* comes out with the unqualified assertion that "nothing penned by Hugo, Flaubert, or Zola ever reached the depths of infamy, the darkness of civilization, the heinousness of crime nor the grimness of tragedy equal to the testimony in the trial of Lieutenant Becker." It was around "Jack" Rose's testimony that the prosecution built their case. His story of his dealings between Becker and Rosenthal, and between Becker and the actual murderers, told quietly and in fullest detail, unshaken by cross-examination, seems to have made the impression upon the jury which the District Attorney expected.

In summing up for the defense, Mr. John F. McIntyre insisted that the Rose story was but part of a "frame-up," an effort on the part of the murderers to throw the blame upon an innocent man. The trial, he said, "had its birth in the hearts of four murderers—Rose, Weber, Vallon, and Schepps—self-confest assassins, all of whom, when it is over, will be free men again in this city to again murder if they please." Why, he asked, should the District Attorney leave the gun-men untried and attempt first of all to convict Becker?

"Before you can convict Becker you must find that Lefty Louie, Gyp the Blood, Whitey Lewis and Dago Frank killed Herman Rosenthal. If those four men did not do the killing, the charge of murder against Becker falls flat, for these are the men he is charged with having forced to do the killing. If others killed Rosenthal, Becker's innocence is clearly proven beyond reasonable doubt."

The efforts of the prosecution to send Lieutenant Becker to the death-chair upon the testimony of self-confest crooks and criminals, seekers of immunity, was also bitterly denounced by Mr. McIntyre.

In reply, Assistant District-Attorney Frank Moss admitted that his witnesses were not good men, but, he explained:

"We can not pick and choose our witnesses from high places. We have to go into the reeking cesspools where he—Becker—moved and lived."

The case against Becker, insisted Mr. Moss, could be told in these few words:

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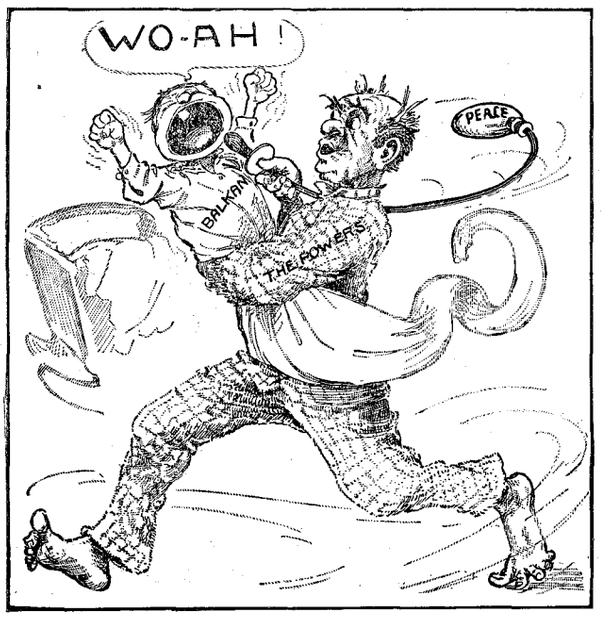


WON'T SHUT UP.
—Paul in the Jersey City *Journal*.

A REAL TURKEY TROT.
—Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*.

## BALKAN "MOVIES"

"The men behind the guns were the four gun-men. The men behind the gun-men were Rose, Weber, and Vallon. But the will, the brain behind the whole conspiracy, was Charles Becker, and he is as guilty—more guilty—than the man who fired the fatal shots; for it was he who directed the shots. . . . . .

"The man who is responsible is the man who urged the murder—the man who prostituted himself as a policeman is the man to be tried first, and not the gun-men."

In charging the jury, Justice Goff reminded them that the case hinged upon Rose's testimony, with such corroborative evidence as was given. The people's case, he went on, rested upon the proving of these three points:

"First—Becker told Rose he wanted to have Rosenthal killed.

"Second—Rose employed certain persons to execute those instructions.

"Third—Those persons killed Rosenthal in pursuance of the orders received from Rose."

Many exceptions were taken to the rulings of the court, and upon these, and the alleged unfairness of Justice Goff's charge to the jury, an appeal will be taken to a higher court, where Mr. McIntyre predicts there will be a reversal of this verdict.

Meanwhile the daily press of New York express their satisfaction with the handling of the case by Justice Goff and the District Attorney. They rejoice, for, as *The Tribune* puts it, "When a grafting policeman can be convicted of murder under such circumstances his fellow grafters must be discouraged, and a systematic and vigorous effort to break down and punish the corrupt alliance of lawbreakers and police must finally succeed." Nevertheless, there are those who declare with *The Evening Mail*, that "the disgrace will not be cleared away until the light has been turned into every dark corner of the Police Department." Says *The Times:*

"The verdict leaves the Police Department of this city in a shameful position. The time has come now for a vigorous and fearless investigation of that branch of the city government, for a thorough overhauling of it. The result of the Becker trial, reached without undue haste, and with all the dignity of the law, tends to confirm the worst reports regarding it, and if the Mayor does not now take prompt action to reform the police the people must take up the work for themselves."

To many New Yorkers the verdict came as a surprize. And those of them who read the news with exultation found their sentiments thus exprest in *The American:*

"The wholesome effects of the jury's verdict are simply incalculable.

"It reestablishes the law in New York. . . . . .

"There is not a murderous thug in New York who will not be intimidated by this verdict.

"There is not an official grafter in New York who will not be frightened to reform.

"And there is not a citizen of the metropolis who does not feel this morning that he is safer in life and property, and prouder in his citizenship, because of the just verdict rendered by a fearless jury at midnight on the 24th of October. And ten thousand honest policemen should rejoice!"

## TOPICS IN BRIEF

TURKEY certainly can stand a lot of basting.—*Syracuse Post Standard.*

THE Sick Man of Europe ought to move to Asia for his health.—*New York Evening Sun.*

BUMPER crops! Yes, but will they bump the high cost of living?—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

BY the way, maybe Schrank's bullet hit some hard facts in the speech T. R. had in his pocket.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

MONTENEGRO is pretty safe. In case of defeat it has merely to hustle home and pull up the ladder after it.—*Chicago News.*

WISCONSIN law will send John Schrank where it will keep him busy attending to one term without bothering about a third.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

THE fact that the outbreak of war in the Balkans may prevent the holding of a balloon race from Paris is another proof that the world is getting too crowded for uninterrupted fun—*New York World.*

THERE are weak brains that insist on taking the campaign orators seriously.—*Chicago News.*

THE circumstances of the shooting which will save Roosevelt's life will unhappily also save Schrank's.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

YOUNG Mr. McCormick is generous; he has not yet put the blame for the Balkan War upon President Taft.—*Omaha Bee.*

NINE brothers in Chicago are working for Roosevelt. This is the kind of antirace-suicide results that must please the Colonel.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

THE Balkan States may not know it, but the coalition of Greece, Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro against the Turks is an open violation of the Kansas Antifusion Law.—*Kansas City Star.*

A NEW YORK newspaper cabled its Berlin correspondent: "Keep war news down. World's series now on." That may have struck the Berlinians as strange, but not a New Yorker.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

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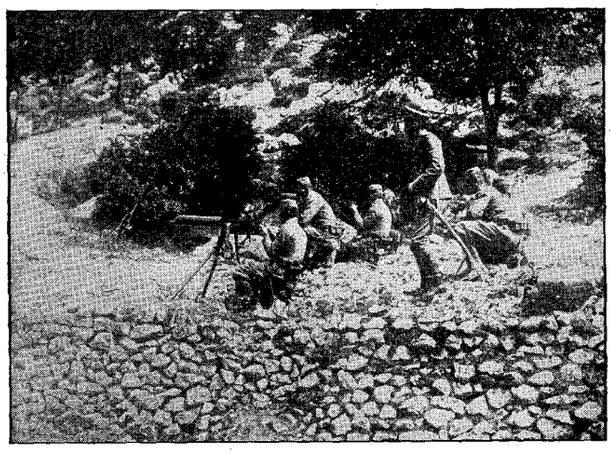
# FOREIGN COMMENT

Photographs from Underwood & Underwood.

HOUSES ABANDONED BY TURKS AT BERANE ON THE APPROACH OF THE MONTENEGRIN SOLDIERS.

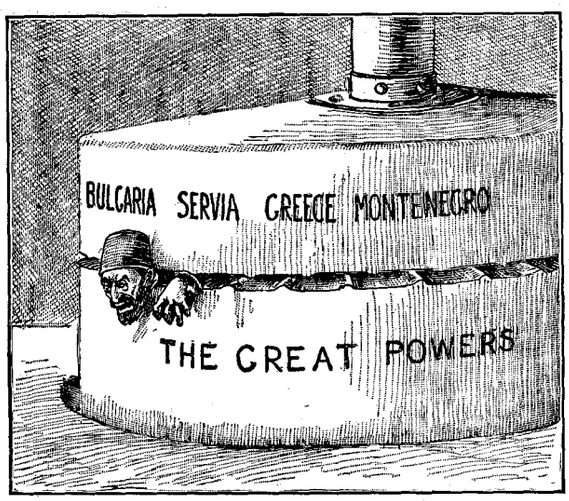


MONTENEGRIN TROOPS ATTACKING BERANE WITH MACHINE GUNS.

FIRST PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE SCENE OF THE WAR.

## THE PERIL OF A GREAT EUROPEAN WAR

THE HINT to King Nicholas of Montenegro to celebrate his birthday in the manner most agreeable to his subjects must have come "from some Russian quarter," wires the Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* to his paper. And it might be inferred that the Vienna correspondent had his hint, in turn, from some Austrian official quarter. For Russia and Austria are deeply suspicious of each other just now. They are the two Powers that are both hungry for Turkish territory, and while "so far they have been working in harmony," remarks the London *Daily Mail*, "how long that accord will withstand the strain of the Balkan War it is impossible to forecast." What makes the situation tragic in its possibilities is the fact that Germany and Italy might side with Austria in case of hostilities, while France and later England, perhaps, might be drawn in on the side of Russia. Kiamil Pasha, the veteran Turkish statesman, has sent a fervent appeal to England to save Turkey from the threatened invasion of an unnamed Power. He says:




TURKEY BETWEEN THE UPPER AND NETHER MILLSTONES.
—London *Daily News*.

"Ferdinand's hand is but that of the puppet selected to strike at Turkey's heart. I hope that England will be true to her splendid past and stand by us unflinchingly in the approaching hour of our national peril. If we needs must fight out this unnecessary and futile war with the federated states, surely England is powerful and influential enough to see that the ring is not rushed and that Turkey is not assailed from another quarter while fighting for her life with her first foes. As an old man, with one foot in the grave, I express in all seriousness the fear that the Balkan War is but the prelude to a gigantic struggle involving Europe."

The bitter rivalry between Austria and Russia, which may plunge Europe into war, is treated illuminatingly by the London *Morning Post*. The Russian aviators have offered their services to their Slav cousins, for the reason thus elucidated by *The Post:*

"The people of Russia have a deep, long-standing sympathy with the national cause of Bulgaria and Servia. It is hardly to be thought of that they can remain unmoved by the struggle which is impending. In case of disaster to the Kingdoms it is doubtful whether any Russian Government will be better able to keep quiet than have been the Governments at Sofia, Belgrade, and Athens. From the point of view of the Kingdoms two disasters are possible. One is the victory of the Turkish Army; the other the intervention against the Kingdoms of the Austro-Hungarian Army. Either of these events would stir Russia to its depths. This is what is meant by the danger of a European war. For Germany has given the world reason to suppose that she would not remain an inactive spectator of an attack by Russia upon Austria-Hungary, and a German move to support Austria-Hungary would probably occasion the intervention of Russia's ally France.

"The difference between the positions of Russia and Austria-Hungary is that whereas Russia has a national sympathy with Bulgarians and Servians, Austria-Hungary has no national sentiment but a traditional policy. The element of unity in Austria-Hungary is the Emperor, who commands the loyalty of many races bitterly antagonistic to one another. The statesmen of the Dual Monarchy believe that they can use the Army composed of Hungarians, Bohemians, Rumanians, Serbs, and Germans to extend the Emperor's rule southward toward the Ægean. They are encouraged to hope so by their faith that Germany will guard their rear. It is their business to calculate accurately, and they may judge the problem truly. They discount the factor of national spirit, and in the past their discount has been justified by events. It was nearly upset in 1848. This is, however, one of the spiritual factors which sometimes defy calculation.

"There is also another material factor of which the weight is not inconsiderable. It is the Rumanian Army. That is a weight which will probably not rashly be thrown into the scale. But Rumania, tho her peasantry are not as prosperous and not as intelligent as those of Bulgaria, has the command of trained intelligences. She has an educated upper class, perhaps too

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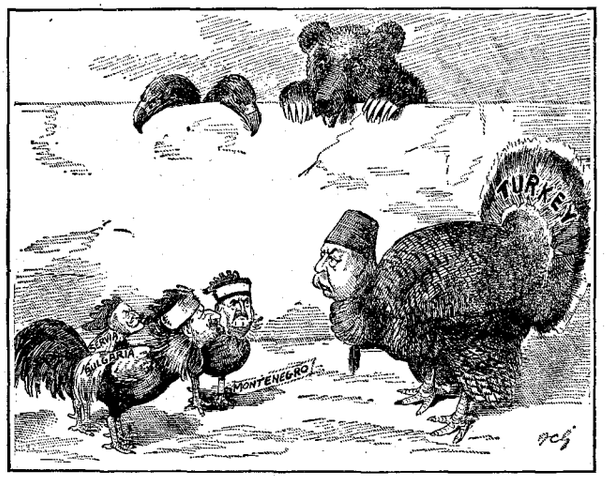
cosmopolitan to have the hot fire of patriotism. The Rumanian Army might perhaps turn the balance. But what is and what will be the Rumanian Government's view of the future of Rumania? That is perhaps the riddle of the situation."

The Russian press believe Austria is sure to take Turkey's part and they think that in such case Russia will have to help




THE RESIDUARY LEGATEES.

RUSSIAN BEAR AND AUSTRIAN EAGLE—"Don't forget that we are the residuary legatees." —*Westminster Gazette* (London).

her sister nations. The vague suspicion abroad that Russia is secretly encouraging the Slav nations in their war on Turkey is not generally confirmed in the Muscovite press comment. Russia's position can best be judged by an article that appears in the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), the most influential daily. It reads in part:

"Of course, every thinking Russian sincerely wishes for the growth of Slavism, and would gladly support such a policy which should lead to the ultimate victory of the Slav idea in the Near East. But is it proved that only war, and particularly at this time, is the best policy in relation to Turkey? To answer this question we must put before ourselves this problem: with whom will it be necessary to fight?

"It would be naïve to think that the war will be with the Turks only. Of course, with regard to the Turks the Servian-Bulgarian-Greek Army might prove quite sufficient. But it is beyond doubt that Austria does not want to allow the final annihilation of the Ottomans in the Balkan Peninsula. Even the formation of Bulgaria was bought at a high price: greedy Austria tore from the Slavs two splendid Slavonic provinces in the form of compensation. And it would be naïve to imagine that Austria will this time shut her eyes to the application of a serious Slav program to those provinces which are called Macedonia. Austria has systematically kept up the disturbances in the Macedonian vilayets for thirty years, calculating that after having finally digested Bosnia and Herzegovina, she will be able to make another step eastward and lay her tenacious hand on the long-desired Salonica. . . . If the Bulgarians are preparing to fight with Turkey, they are cruelly mistaken. Even in case the Bulgarian guns will never once be directed north or west, the war will be with Austria just the same.

The Austrian papers blame Russia to a large extent for the disturbances in the Balkan Peninsula. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which carries with it a certain official authority, speaks very bitterly of the Russian Government as absolutely causing and fomenting the war, and remarks:

"The Austrian-Hungarian monarchy has been appealed to to intervene between the two parties in the struggle on the Balkan Peninsula. This is a flattering offer, but it is impossible to comply with it until Russia changes entirely her present policy. The relations now existing between Russia and the neighboring states is a scandal to Europe. We do not covet an inch of ground which belongs to Russia, and we think that Russia has the same feeling toward us. Why, then, does she foster such hostility toward us, why does she pour upon us the torrents of her animosity, and why does she stir up this incessant provocation and this contradictious policy?"

The writer proceeds to say that Russia is jealous of the power which Austria exercises over the south and east of Europe, and protests that "in comparison with the vast possessions which Russia holds on the Black Sea and on the Baltic to the far north, Austria's territory is no more than that little vineyard which the rapacious Jezebel was anxious to add to her royal garden." The conclusion of the article is that Europe will have no peace until Russia comes to her senses and is willing to let Austria carry out her own plans of power and pacification on the Balkan Peninsula.

## RUSSIA ON OUR POLITICAL VENALITY

DARKEST RUSSIA has often been a theme for American moralizing—now Russia makes some pitying reflections on darkest America. We claim to be a free Republic, but the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) believes our politics are really swayed by campaign contributions from the trusts. "Even to a disinterested observer," remarks this editor loftily, "it may be highly interesting and instructive to study the ever-growing rôle of money in United States politics." He evidently hasn't heard that our campaign war-chests have all been purified and fumigated, and that no campaign gift is now accepted without a certificate of good character from the giver. The Russian writer says he sees "no real remedy" for "the pressure that is being brought to bear upon the political institutions in the United States by the so-called trusts." Is it possible that he has heard of our precautions against trust influence on the candidates, and doubts their efficacy? When he looks at us, he assures his Russian friends, he "stands amazed at the morbid developments" he discovers here. What are these awful developments? Well, here is our picture as seen from St. Petersburg:

"The first and fundamental cause of the growing influence of the great capitalists is ordinarily considered the enormous cost of an election campaign which is one of the characteristic features of American politics. Not long ago some English newspaper

THE FRIENDS.

AUSTRIA—"My friend, I must hold you up for fear you get burnt."
RUSSIA—"Just what I was going to say to you, my friend."
—London *Daily News*.

printed a series of articles on the organization of Presidential elections in the United States. On the basis of these articles one can form some idea of the number of people that are drawn into the party struggle and are paid out of party funds. At the head of every campaign there is a campaign manager, *i.e.* a

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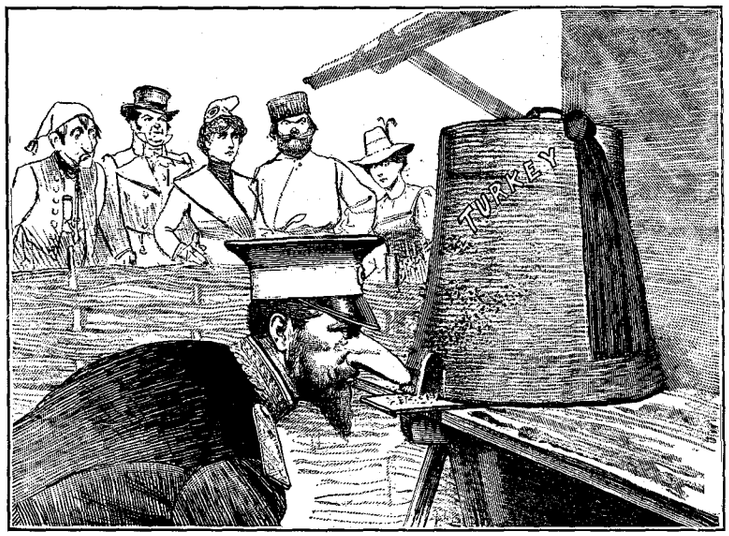
person whose relation to the candidate is similar to that of the commander-in-chief of an army to the monarch of the country which has declared war. . . . Under his direction there is a whole army, almost as numerous as the one which was brought by General Moltke into France many years ago."

Having explained the system of campaign organizations, permanent as well as temporary, of which the latter "grow like mushrooms during the months immediately preceding the decisive moment of the campaign," the *Novoye Vremya* goes on to speak of the enormous sums spent in former campaigns, especially in 1896, and expresses its belief that to obtain so much money—




SOMETHING IS BOUND TO HAPPEN.

The Powers seem deeply interested in Ferdinand's investigation of the beehive.
—*Amsterdammer.*

"The campaign machines are wholly dependent upon the oil, steel, and copper magnates. In 1908 the well-known proprietor of a considerable number of 'yellow' newspapers, Mr. Hearst, proved by irrefutable documents (stolen, by the way) that a number of prominent workers in the election campaign had not only accepted large sums from the Oil Trust, but that they had assumed obligations which in a considerable degree bore the character of a sale of future legislation to the oil Moloch.

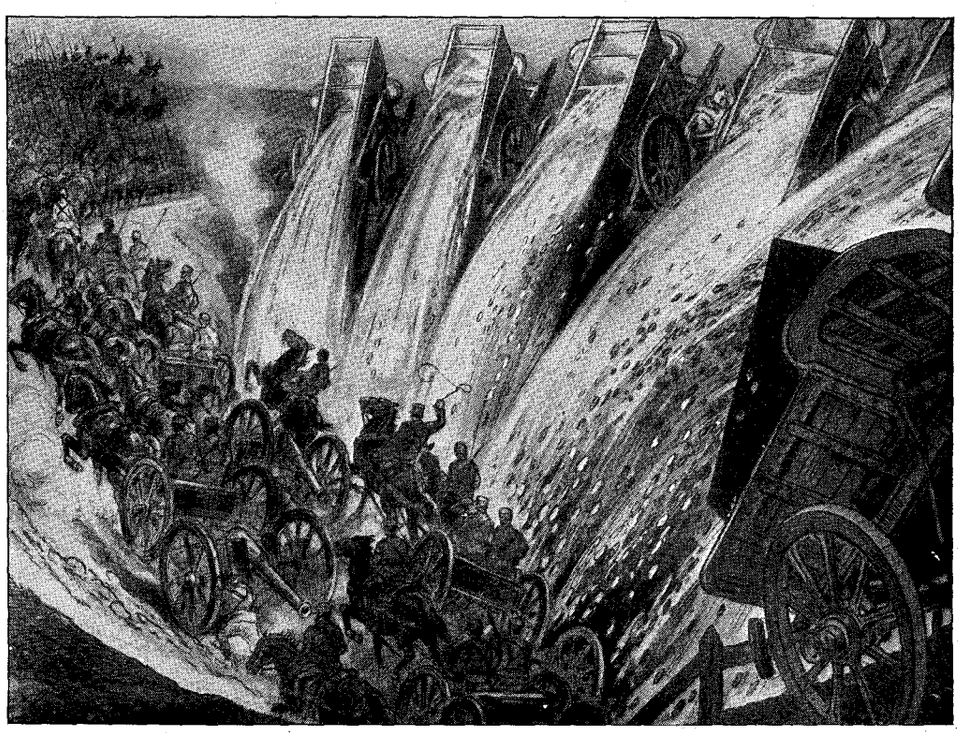
"But it is not necessary to turn to the revelations of American 'yellow' newspapers. There is one fact which proves the omnipotence of the American capitalists more convincingly than all the letters stolen by Hearst. That fact is that all American parties talk about capitalistic oppression, but none of them ever take any measures really effective against the trusts. There are rare cases when the authorities fall upon some isolated and specially bad form of syndicate organization; but such attacks, destroying the false shoots, only make the main trunk of the trusts more healthful and solid.

"The coils of the capitalistic serpent are fastening tighter and tighter around the free Republic of the United States. There is universal elective franchise there, there is a free press—but no way out."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE CHINA LOAN AND MR. CRISP

ONE LONDON BANKER has proved superior to the intrigues and entanglements of the loudly trumpeted "Six-Power Group" in their negotiations with China, and has put through a loan where the others failed. According to the statements of Dr. G. E. Morrison, the political adviser of the Chinese Government, China has now entered upon a new era of prosperity, and by the skill and judgment of her financiers has shaken herself free from all international complications. It will be remembered that originally it was proposed that a Six-Power group of lenders, British, German, French, American, Russian, and Japanese, was to make to the Peking Government the loan of $50,000,000. But they demanded so many favors in return and so close a supervision of the spending of the money that this arrangement, Dr. Morrison thinks, would have hampered China to a very unnecessary degree. While they were haggling, Mr. Crisp acted. The London *Times* declared at the outset, "We have never concealed our profound dislike for this international combination," and says of Mr. Crisp's dashing stroke that "we believe our position and our interests required us to preserve a free hand and to maintain intact the independent rights of British enterprise—whether financial or industrial or commercial—in China." Some of the German papers are disgusted because Hamburg and Berlin have been dished out of a share in this vast financial enterprise, but the *Frankfurter Zeitung* acquits the British Foreign Minister, Sir Edward Grey, of all part in the move that resulted in the defeat of the Six-Power group which was so strongly supported by German bankers. "Nobody," says this influential organ, "has any right to doubt the loyalty of Sir Edward Grey unless it can be proved that he could have prevented the Crisp loan."

While *The Times* favors this idea of a London banking-firm as the monopolizer of the Chinese financial world, the Conservative *Morning Post* (London) remarks gloomily:



THE ALCHEMY OF MARS.

Torrents of gold poured into the war-god's crucible for the creation of a "Fighting Machine."
—*Illustrated London News.*

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"The prospectus of the new Chinese loan has been duly issued. With the question whether the investment is to be regarded as a sound and attractive one from the financial point of view, we are not concerned. But so far as the political aspect of the loan is concerned we regard the whole transaction with the utmost misgiving, believing that it is full of menace not only to British interests in the Far East, but also to the permanent welfare and stability of China herself. It is the fashion in certain quarters to accuse the Foreign Office of stupidity and narrowness of vision, and the mere fact that the Foreign Office has opposed the arrangement of this loan has ensured it the support of Sir Edward Grey's critics. The British Government has been roundly accused of lending itself to a plot for placing China at the mercy of a syndicate of greedy financiers and for establishing a degrading system of foreign control over her internal affairs. The breaking off of the negotiations between the Chinese Government and the Six-Powers banking group and the conclusion of the loan agreement with the London financiers have been hailed as a destruction of the selfish monopoly which was strangling the freedom of the young Republic. No doubt the sentiments which have inspired such expressions of opinion are quite laudable and disinterested, but it is difficult to believe that they are based on accurate knowledge of conditions in the Far East."

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MR. CHARLES BIRCH CRISP,

Author of the Chinese-loan coup.

Another objector is the London *Statist*, eminent as a British financial and economic organ. China is scarcely yet to be entrusted with the expenditure of so large a sum of money, it thinks, and observes:

"There is in the city a very general feeling of regret that the affair has been carried so far. . . . It is felt to be unwise to make such an advance to China without obtaining any kind of control over the expenditure of the money. Yuan Shih-kai, we freely admit, is a strong, able, and enlightened statesman. If he remains in power, he is not likely to waste the funds supplied to him as previous Chinese Governments usually did. But it is to be recollected that the revolution is as yet only in its early stages; that nobody can foresee what may happen even in the near future; and that, therefore, it would seem to be prudent to take precautions that the money should not be thrown away upon improper objects. Over and above this, it is notorious that the ten millions [pounds] which the present group has contracted to lend to China will go but a very little way to enable her to put her house in order. The Six-Nations group, with the support of so many powerful Governments, could unquestionably have afforded to China all the financial assistance she may need. But is there the same certainty that a group confined to England alone, and disavowed by its own Government, can do the same thing?"

High admiration for Mr. Crisp, however, is exprest in the London *Daily News:*

"A few days ago the public, which knows nothing of its greatest men, had never heard of Charles Birch Crisp. Now it knows him as the financial Athanasius who is fighting against the world.

"It is a battle of giants, for behind the six Powers there is a great banking monopoly which has hitherto been unchallenged, and behind this monopoly there is a complicated network of international intrigue, partly German, partly American, partly Russian, and partly Japanese.

"Apparently it is an unequal duel between one strong man in Angel-court and a host of irresistible antagonists. It is strange that this giant of finance should be unknown to the public. And yet it is not strange, for he is a plain, modest, reticent man, who does not relish his sudden plunge into world-wide notoriety.

"To those who know him he is utterly unlike the financier depicted by the novelist and the dramatist. He does not wear his character on his sleeve. You might meet him at dinner without guessing at his genius."

## A JAPANESE DENUNCIATION OF NOGI

GENERAL NOGI'S self-destruction evoked from the Japanese press mingled wonder, admiration, and bewilderment. To them the General was a hero, a martyr, a warrior, and, above all, a patriot who loved his country and his imperial master above everything else. They think that Nogi lives by dying, for his heroic deed will leave upon posterity an ineradicable impression and rekindle in the breasts of his countrymen the sacred fire of loyalty and patriotism. Such journals as the *Yorodzu* (Tokyo) and the *Hochi* (Tokyo), indeed, call him a *shin-jin*, a human deity, the incarnate spirit of the land of Nippon. The *Jiji* is perhaps the only journal which takes exception to this universal sentiment and asserts, tho rather mildly, that the General could have done greater service to his country if he had survived the late Emperor.

In fairness, however, it must be noted that the Japanese editors take pains to emphasize that Nogi's example should not be emulated by any ordinary man. They admit that the General was a solitary figure, unequaled and inimitable in this modern age of ours. As a writer in the *Kokumin* (Tokyo) asserts, he belonged, not to the twentieth century, but to the age when Greece and Rome were at the zenith of their glory, when *bushido*, the way of the warrior, reigned supreme in the land of the rising sun. In this vaunted age of intellectuality, we are reminded, he alone can be justified in destroying himself who is animated with such noble ideals as Nogi.

But amid this chorus of admiration rises the stentorian tone of Professor Tanimoto, of the Imperial University of Kyoto, denouncing Nogi as a hypocrite who always loved to pose for something which he really did not want to be. The straightforwardness and courage with which this noted scholar of philosophy expresses himself is almost startling. Writing in the Osaka *Asahi* Professor Tanimoto says:

"General Nogi never appealed to me as a sincere man. He had many admirable qualities, it is true, but somehow he went against the grain. To me he was a man who so loved to glorify himself in his own way his acts sometimes appeared childish. I have always thought that he was a peculiar man, having childish love for the unusual and the dramatic. When his wife came to see him in a town where he was on duty as commander of a division, he curtly declined to receive her, saying that no woman should see her husband who was on military duty. And, again, when his two sons died in the battle at Port Arthur, he showed no grief, but said that it was only natural that they should die for the Emperor. Whatever other critics may say of such acts of the General's, I for one can not help thinking that he was 'acting' to the public.

"General Nogi was not a man of keen intellect, as his physiognomy indicated. Had he been a man who could think clearly and reason logically, he certainly would not have killed himself. He was a man utterly devoid of statesmanship, and even as a soldier he was a failure. A gallant fighter he certainly was, but never a good strategist. In a battle during the civil war of 1877 he advanced so recklessly that he had eventually to surrender the standard of his division to the rebels. How many lives he would have spared at Port Arthur had he been endowed with true generalship!

"Nogi presents a most radical contrast in comparison with Admiral Togo. To me Togo is a far greater man than Nogi, because he is far more sincere. Moreover, Togo combines in his personality sound common sense, penetrating intellect, and broad statesmanship—qualities which Nogi sadly lacked."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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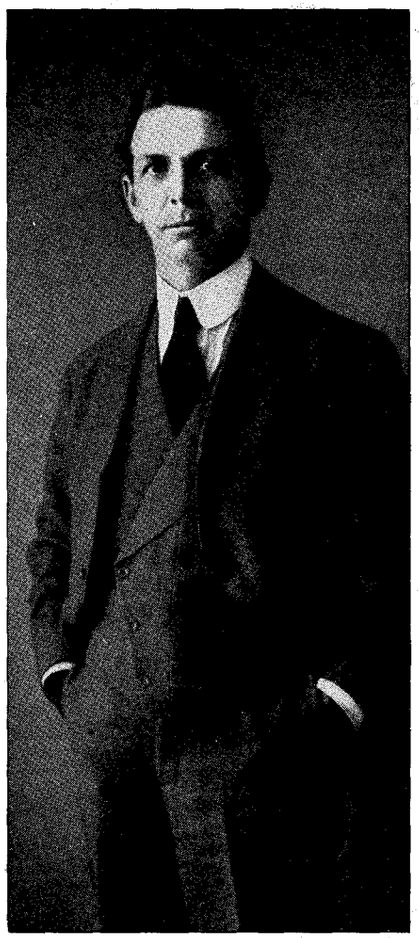
# THE BURDEN OF CLOTHES

HOW WOULD WE FEEL if we were told that for the rest of our lives we should have to wear masks—that our faces should never again be bared to the fresh breeze or feel the direct rays of the sun? Yet this is what civilized man does to all the rest of his body except his hands; and even on those he fits tight gloves when custom bids him. In an article on "Skin Tension and Air Bathing," contributed to *The Lancet-Clinic* (Cincinnati), Dr. Paul W. Goldsbury, of Warwick, Mass., urges his readers not to neglect the air-bath. Protection against cold and our modern standards of decency are two good reasons for wearing clothes; yet one may bathe in air occasionally, as one bathes in water. And altho clothes are necessary, Dr. Goldsbury apparently regards them in the light of a necessary evil. Clothing, he says, is a protection from the sun and wind and may be even an adornment, but it is also often a very heavy handicap. It hangs upon, clings to, or is bound to one part of the body more than to another and this interferes with the function of the part beneath. The weight, texture, or dye is more or less of a skin irritant. The thickness and the number of garments, as well as their fit, affect the circulation of the air unevenly over the surface of the body. He goes on:



HE ADVOCATES THE AIR-BATH.

Dr. Paul W. Goldsbury would have us give the skin air just as we give it water.

"An extreme instance, perhaps, of how clothing alters the natural environmental conditions is found in the covering of the feet. The shoes and stockings ordinarily encase the feet so tightly that there are no adequate ventilating spaces or conduits to allow for air to get in and out, and to take off the moisture of this hard-worked member, and so the feet sweat, the evaporations sink into the socks. The face or the head at the other end of the body is in contact with the free air and, unless the humidity is very high, the moisture is all absorbed by the air and does not stand up on the skin as drops of sweat. Such drops, of course, are a cover and add to the burden of the glands beneath. Corsets, tight collars, waistbands, and garters put a tension or stress upon the regions underneath them, similar to that described as upon the foot. It must be apparent from the consideration of this matter of humidity alone, that there must be a very decided difference of tension over surfaces covered from those open and exposed to the changing atmospheric conditions. Over the hands and face the play of the air tends to carry the moisture off, to absorb it, but the covering over the chest hinders this. The more clothing and the closer it is woven and fits, the more difficulty the air has in percolating through or sweeping in and out, and the moisture instead of being pulled from the skin is pushed back over it and this accounts for the reddening and irritability of the skin. Clothing, then, tends to a decided unevenness of atmospheric conditions about the body and this causes radical differences in its surface as to tension and the activity of this or that part to adjust itself. Whatever, therefore, tends to minimize these differences of temperature, humidity, work, tension, pressure, or of whatever is fatiguing or irritating, would seem to promote a better tone, to improve the hygiene of the skin which is so vital to general health."

What the skin suffers in spots from the weight, thickness, and pressure of clothing would be unbearable, Dr. Goldsbury says, if spread over the whole of the body. The parading dress which a woman wears in fall and winter is insufferable in summer, and there is a frequent recoil which drives her into the negligee costume of her boudoir, through which the air is allowed some chance to get at the skin. Unfortunately many workingwomen are denied this relief. The male coat and trousers can also be criticized for their weight and interference with fresh-air distribution, and in addition men are more in the public eye than women and have not the retiring habits. Moreover:

"Extensive studies are now being carried on which tend to show the economic waste as to human efficiency in factories and workrooms where excessive conditions of temperature and humidity prevail. These physical conditions are proven not only oppressive, affording great discomfort to the operatives and workers, but do impair the output, both as to quantity and quality. The lethargy in the schoolroom can be traced to similar atmospheric conditions. The boy who plays truant and skips off to the swimming-hole is doing the most wholesome thing—the impatience which forgets convention and throws oppressive clothing off is an instance of a direct cut to relief from the discomforts of our costumes.

"The physician should find a broadening field for counsel upon this line—how to lift the burden from the skin where conventions weigh too heavily against it. Skill, ingenuity, training, and experience are needed in the adjustment and tempering of clothing to the seasons and medical and hygiene experts must here supervise to that end. The body is always surrounded by some kind of atmospheric envelop, air with a varying moisture content. The problem is to endeavor as far as possible to make that envelop of an even quality throughout and to temper that envelop to the needs of the skin. . . . . .

"Water-baths have been exploited in all manners and ways and have held a field that may have been blinding to an understanding of the virtues of a nearer-at-hand bath. . . . For complete air-baths one may experiment, disrobed in the privacy of their own room or apartment. Each day affords slight atmospheric changes in temperature and humidity, or these can be furnished artificially by the aid of stoves or heaters or the introduction of steam, and, in time, the skin will appreciate atmospheric variations, if it does not at once. If one can find a place in the country where he can feel in retirement, short morning or evening walks unclad over the soft grass will be enlightening as to the perceptions of the skin from the air. With variations of temperature between 50° and 80° F., and differences of humidity ranging between 50 and 100 per cent., the outside air offers many contrasts in its atmospheric baths. The skin delights in the sensations from these gently varied atmospheric envelops and seems to breathe it all in as do the lungs, and to smell, like the nose, the perfumes of foliage and flower accentuated at those hours by the dew. Let the skin come more into its own, be personified and reverenced, as a seeing, breathing, as well as a feeling member, always alive to the highest interests of a great service."

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VEDRINES ROUNDING THE FIRST PYLON IN THE FIRST LAP OF THE GORDON BENNETT CUP-RACE.

CARRIED IN TRIUMPH ON LANDING AFTER BEATING THE WORLD'S SPEED RECORDS.

Illustrations from "Flying," New York.

HE THINKS AMERICA "THE LOGICAL COUNTRY FOR AVIATION ON AN EXTENSIVE SCALE."

## AMERICA AN AVIATOR'S COUNTRY

THAT AMERICA "is the logical country for aviation on an extensive scale," is the opinion of Jules Védrines, the French bird-man, exprest in *Flying* (New York, October), in an article entitled "Impressions of My American Trip." The French flier realized this, he says, soon after his arrival, when he saw how things were done here "on a tremendous extensive scale, in quantities undreamed-of elsewhere." "Everything I saw and heard," he writes, "showed that Americans are practical, enterprising people, and whereas the country is so physically constituted that the air-craft can render services which other vehicles can not render, I like to think that Americans will soon take advantage of the opportunity and utilize the aeroplane for commercial purposes." He proceeds:

"In no other countries are there as many opportunities for applying the aeroplane for commercial purposes as in America. I say this after having flown over and either crossed or circled a half-dozen European countries; and I will add that, had I not an enterprising, broad-principled business man . . . to back me to develop better aeroplanes for military use—the kind my country needs most—I would come to America, and, I believe, I would have no trouble in finding enterprising business men to back me to develop aeroplanes for commercial use, the kind which America needs most. With France as leader, the European nations are developing aeroplanes for military use; America should develop aeroplanes for commercial use.

"A suitable aeroplane could, no doubt, be used in a score of different ways in this country. After having traveled from New York to Chicago, and having seen the two cities and their tremendous interests and progressive business ways, I have no doubt that there are many progressive business concerns who would establish an aeroplane line from New York to Chicago if they were shown that certain kinds of merchandise could be delivered at any point along the route with a reasonable amount of safety twice as fast as the fastest present means of delivery. Such a line would pay for itself by advertising the concern.

"Again, the distance from New York to Chicago is something over 900 miles by train, and must be 100 miles less in straight line. The fastest train covers the distance in eighteen hours. That is the very fastest means of travel. That is fast for a train, and with the excellent service given it makes traveling a luxury. But, unless I misunderstood the spirit of some of the people I met, many people would gladly forego the luxury to cover the distance in half that time, if they could do it with reasonable convenience and safety. They would do it as passengers of a good pilot.

"A good aeroplane, one like mine, but with two seats and a hood, and a few minor modifications, could make the trip much easier than I made the trip from Paris to Madrid, or the European and the British circuits. In all of these journeys I had to fly over forests, large bodies of water and mountains, where landing in case of motor trouble would have been impossible; and I flew over some of the places in storms and gales. The route from New York to Chicago, on the other hand, is dotted with suitable landing places. Assuming that the distance between the two cities is 800 miles in straight line, it could be covered with a Deperdussin monoplane in nine hours, including a stop at Pittsburg to get fuel or transfer to another machine. One could thus start from New York at 4 A.M., reach Chicago at 1 P.M., dispose of his business affairs, and come back to New York on the eighteen-hour train.

"While the above proposition could be carried out with the military-type Deperdussin monoplane similar to the one constructed for the British military competition, which was awarded the second prize, I would construct special machines for commercial purposes, suitable for the use to which they are going to be employed. The practise, common at present, of using aeroplanes to do things for which they are not suited is wrong, just as it would be wrong to use a racing automobile or a light runabout for trucking purposes, and should not be done, as it hurts aviation by showing limitations which exist only in the misapplication. We have now reached the stage of aeroplane constructing where suitable machines can be constructed for different purposes. That has been shown by the successive fulfilment of the severe conditions imposed by the military authorities of France and England.

"Three things are required to develop good aeroplanes. A pilot who knows what he wants, an engineer who understands the pilot's wants, and a capitalist to pay the bills. The combination can work wonders. . . . We have too many different kinds of aeroplanes; what we need is *better* kinds."

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## A LIVING HEART WITHOUT A BODY

ONLY A FEW years ago the physiologist who desired to study the motions of an animal's heart and the particular way in which its losses are made good would not have thought of removing that organ from the body and investigating it as a separate entity. That such an organ could continue to live, move, and perform its functions under such circumstances would not have been imagined at that time. But during the past few years experimental physiology has made great strides. We are now able to experiment on living tissues and organs, apart from the bodies to which they belong, in much the same way that we investigate the properties of chemical compounds or of metallic alloys. In *Cosmos* (Paris, September 26) is an account of recent investigation of a frog's heart, which continued to live and to pulsate, apart from the body, for over a month. Says this paper:

"The study of organs and tissues isolated from the body has assumed great dimensions in these latter days, thanks to perfection of technic. We recently noted here the method employed by Messrs. Burrows and Carrel to cultivate tissues outside the organism in the plasma of the blood, as well as the latest results obtained by Burrows, who saw the muscular cells removed from a hen's heart grow, and the new cells acquire in a few days the characteristic rhythm of the cardiac muscle.

"Two Rumanian physiologists, Messrs. Athanasius and Gradinesco, have been studying another side of the question, namely, the survival of organs isolated from the body and preserved in the absence of the proteid or albuminoid substances, from which these organs usually reconstitute their substance. These investigations were made on the whole heart and the striated muscles of the frog, removed in conditions of rigorous asepsis and subjected to artificial circulation (intended to replace the circulatory function of the blood) with Locke's sterilized serum.

"In one experiment the heart was removed on April 8, and the frequency of its pulsations was then 20 to the minute. On April 9 it was 22; from April 10 to 19 it had become irregular and there were even stops of various lengths. The 20th, the heart resumed a regular rate of 5 beats to the minute, after which, by successive stages, the frequency increased to 15. The heart finally stopt 23 days after the beginning of the experiment.

"The living cells of the heart, during this work of about 360,000 pulsations, certainly underwent waste by virtue of their own action. Now to repair this waste the frog's heart had at its disposition no food of albuminoid nature; it had, to repair its losses, nothing but the glucose present in the solution—a proper food for the working muscle, but a substance incapable of reconstituting the nitrogenous substance of the cells. We must conclude that the protoplasmic waste has been very small.

"The results obtained from these investigations add to our knowledge of the very small part played by albuminoid substances as sources of energy in muscular work."

VÉDRINES IN THE 109-MILES-AN-HOUR LAP, AFTER WINNING THE CUP.

## A NEW INDUSTRIAL REALM

HUMAN LIFE is possible only within a very few degrees of the scale of temperature. Above or below this narrow region man dies; yet he can produce and control temperatures within a far wider range, keeping sufficiently out of their influence to retain his own vital powers. On this ability depend a large number of industrial processes, and new fields of inquiry and endeavor are opened up by every extension of this temperature-control in both directions. Our ability to produce both extreme heat and extreme cold has been greatly widened in the past few years. The limit in the direction of cold has nearly been reached, if accepted views be true; for we have succeeded in getting within a few degrees of the absolute zero, where all molecular motion ceases and beyond which there can be no further fall of temperature. In the other direction there is no limit, and the development of these higher ranges has opened up a new kingdom of industry. Says Daniel M. Grosh, writing in *Merck's Report* (New York, October):

"The highest temperature reached for general technical purposes in fuel furnaces is 1800° C., which is the melting-point of fire-clay, and with the oxyhydrogen flame 2000° C. is reached, and this is considered the high-water mark of general industrial practise, and corresponds with 3600° on the Fahrenheit scale.

"Intense as this may be, it is but a fraction of what has been developed and is in daily use.

"Beyond this the new territories begin, and the results so far attained have been marvelous and far-reaching, reading almost like a tale from fiction. . . . The synthetic production of the ruby has already sounded the doom of the mined ruby, and the synthetic gem is identical in properties and composition with the purest gems from the mines of Burma. Knowing the composition, the question of the melting was solved with the oxyhydrogen blowpipe.

"A solution of common alum with a trace of chrome alum added is precipitated by ammonia, resulting in a gelatinous precipitation of aluminum and chromium hydrates. This is filtered, evaporated to dryness, calcined and finally ground to an impalpable powder. The blowpipe is so arranged that every particle of the powder must pass through the flame of 2000° C.

"So absolutely perfect in color, hardness, refraction, durability, and composition are they, that brokers now refuse to take rubies in pawn, as they can not distinguish the synthetic gem from the product of nature.

"The German jewelry trade has petitioned the Government to take legal steps to protect the public by requiring the synthetic gem to be sold as such. The manufacture of sapphires and other gems is conducted under the same general process by the addition of the necessary coloring-matter. Paris is producing large quantities of the gems, and Professor Miethe of Berlin has recently improved the process.

"The oxyhydrogen flame has also produced long-needed

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articles for laboratory use in apparatus, flasks, tubes, retorts, etc., from quartz, instead of glass, which will stand all extremes of temperature and may be plunged into ice-cold water when at a white heat without the slightest effect."

One of the most valuable processes for the production of high temperature depends on the employment of what is called thermit, now in universal use. The amount of energy necessary to separate aluminum from its combined oxygen is immense, and this energy is necessarily given back again when the two substances reunite. Thus their combination furnishes an easy way of generating intense heat. We read:

"Thermit consists of granulated aluminum and iron-oxid, and the instant and powerful reaction is started by igniting a small quantity of magnesium filings mixt with barium peroxid which has been placed on top of the innocent-appearing mixture in the crucible. In a fraction of a second there lies in the bottom of the crucible a mass of almost boiling iron of about 3000° C., fully 1000° higher than any temperature possible in ordinary industrial use, while the slag formed of the aluminum oxid is practically corundum.

"The temperature is so high and the process so simple that it forms the ideal method of welding iron and steel. The continuous rail of the modern street-railway is formed by this process. Other variations of the use of thermit by the addition of other elements are also in use, and instead of iron, other metallic oxids may be used, producing metals free from carbon, comprizing manganese, chromium, vanadium, etc. Investigations are being conducted with compounds other than oxids, and many interesting and valuable results are being obtained.

"The next step in the higher regions of heat has been reached by the oxyacetylene flame, which from a blowpipe reaches 3482° C., and in the shape of a small white cone is used for cutting up and dismembering iron and steel. . . . . .

"The next step and probably the most important one as far as industrial uses are concerned is the electrical furnace. To Professor Moissan is due the idea of using the electric arc for other than lighting purposes, and his furnace is of the simplest construction. The temperature produced is 3500° C., and is limited to this point only because at this degree the carbon electrodes have their boiling-point. From its intense heat have arisen many new industries and a new chemistry. At Niagara Falls, where electricity is cheaply generated, are large factories producing carborundum, the unexcelled abrasive, calcium carbid, the source of acetylene gas, and artificial graphite, which is better than the natural; there also occur the production of pure phosphorus and aluminum, and the extraction of other refractory metals which were practically unknown until made possible by the electrical furnace."

Perhaps the most interesting use of the electric furnace is the production of the artificial diamond. As sugar is dissolved by boiling water, so carbon is dissolved by molten iron, and as diamonds are nothing but crystallized carbon, the object is to make the iron deposit the dissolved carbon in crystallized form. Here is the process:

"A pure carbon is vaporized and dissolved in boiling iron in the electrical furnace, and then the fiery mass is plunged in cold water; by the contraction of the iron due to the sudden cooling and the consequent enormous and irresistible pressure, the dissolved carbon separates into the crystallin form and the diamond is born. The iron is dissolved by an acid, leaving the diamond intact—of microscopic size, but absolute diamond.

"The problem of larger diamonds is purely one of handling large quantities of materials, high temperature, and sufficient pressure. If it were as practicable to handle fifty pounds of iron with the facility that five ounces are handled, the diamonds would be proportionately larger.

"Sir William Crookes estimates that, as the boiling-point of carbon is below its melting-point, it is necessary to employ a higher temperature than its boiling point of 3500° C. and high pressure as well, or a degree of 4200° C. and a pressure of 255 pounds to the square inch, and his experiments lead to the highest temperature so far produced.

"By the explosion of cordite in a closed vessel, Nobel has reached 5200° C. with a pressure of 50 tons, and there is no doubt the diamond will be produced along these lines. The product and methods of production are so thoroughly understood that it is only a matter of time and application until the diamond is produced as successfully as the ruby and sapphire.

"The question comes to one's mind: What will be found beyond the stage already reached? The developments and discoveries have been so marvelous that any idea the imagination might suggest would perhaps be feasible. There is still far to go and many paths to explore before the final conquest is made. Perhaps the very elements may be disintegrated and transformed.

"Who can tell?"

## FUTILITY OF "RAIN-MAKING"

TO JUDGE from accounts in some of the daily papers, experiments in rain-production by dynamite explosion, made at Battle Creek, Mich., on July 23 last, were crowned with success. It is undoubtedly a fact that dynamite was detonated there and that rain followed. In a circular issued by the Central Fruit-Growers' Association of that place it is asserted, or at least intimated, that there was a relation of cause and effect between these two events. To a correspondent of *The Rural New Yorker* (New York, October 19), who writes to that paper about the matter, Prof. Willis L. Moore, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, returns a categorical answer, setting forth the opinions held not only by the Government authorities, but by all sane men of science regarding the "rain-making" business. Says Professor Moore:

"If such attempts held out the slightest prospect of success, the Weather Bureau would give them every encouragement. Moreover, if rain-making were merely a harmless popular delusion this bureau would not feel called upon to take an active part in opposing it. This, however, is far from being the case. The advocates of rain-making, whether acting in good faith or for some selfish motive, have already been responsible for the waste of a great deal of money on the part of the public, and at present a deliberate propaganda appears to be in progress in behalf of these absurd and extravagant undertakings.

"The fact that rain followed the explosion of dynamite at Battle Creek on the afternoon of July 23 has been given great publicity in the daily papers. However, any one who wishes to learn exactly what importance should be attached to this fact, as bearing upon the claims of the rain-makers, need only consult the daily weather map of the date of explosions, which is on file at Weather Bureau stations throughout the country and in many public libraries. This map, published on the morning of July 23, before the explosions took place, presents the results of simultaneous observations made all over the country at 8 A.M., Eastern time. On that morning a wide-spread barometric depression covered the States of the upper Mississippi Valley and western Lake Region, accompanied by rainy and cloudy weather extending as far east as the western border of Michigan.

"A very slight knowledge of meteorology, or even such familiarity as the general public might be expected to have with the movements of storms as shown from day to day on the weather maps, would have indicated to any one who consulted this map on the morning in question that rain was almost sure to occur at Battle Creek in the course of the day in connection with the regular eastward drift of the storm; and in fact the Weather Bureau is informed that light showers actually occurred at Battle Creek during the early morning of the 23d, and that the weather was generally cloudy and threatening up to the time that heavier rain set in during the afternoon. The rain that fell at Battle Creek was therefore not local, but part of a rain-storm that extended over many thousand square miles of territory and that originated somewhere in the Canadian Northwest days before the experiments took place.

"These facts should make it evident to everybody who is not absolutely blinded by prejudice that in the case of the Battle Creek experiments, at least, the explosion of dynamite can not be credited with the production of rainfall. I wish to add, however, that even if the meteorological conditions had apparently not favored the occurrence of rain, but if rain had nevertheless followed the explosions, no scientific man who is familiar with the processes involved would have regarded its occurrence as other than a coincidence. It is of course somewhat difficult to explain to laymen why the attitude of the scientific world is so uncompromising on this subject, especially as the erroneous idea has taken root firmly in the public mind that rain is actually caused by great battles and by explosions in general. The gist

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of the argument, however, is that the aqueous vapor in the air can be condensed by only one process, viz., cooling. Moreover, even if the vapor is already condensed into minute drops, *i.e.*, if clouds are present, the explosion of a quantity of dynamite is without the slightest effect in accelerating the aggregation of these into drops large enough to fall as rain.

"This fact can easily be demonstrated by an experiment proposed some years ago by the late Prof. Simon Newcomb. The condensed steam escaping from a tea-kettle represents water in approximately the same condition as that of which the clouds are formed. Now if we stand in this column of steam and clap our hands we shall certainly not produce a shower of rain, altho the agitation of the air due to the clapping is actually much more violent than that produced in the clouds by the explosions on the surface of the ground."

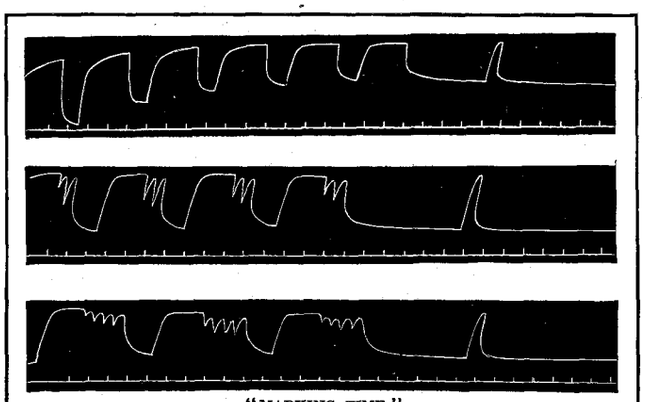
## A RADIUM STAR

A NEW STAR with radium in it is the latest astronomical sensation. This "nova," which, like its predecessors, is not a newly born celestial body, but an old one that has become suddenly luminous — perhaps by the heat developed by collision with some other star—was discovered several months ago, and careful measurements of the light that it gives out, made by the spectroscope, indicate that it contains substances of the radioactive group, and in particular radium itself. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 14):

"The discovery of a new star in the constellation Gemini has already been reported, with the results obtained by the earliest photographic and visual observations. . . . Numerous more recent observations have confirmed and supplemented these, and besides this there have been most interesting discoveries regarding the spectrum of the new body, published by a young astronomer of Bonn University, Mr. Gibeler.

"This spectrum has been photographed . . . and not only do the prints obtained by Gibeler show clearly the absorption lines already noted, but they have in addition the remarkable peculiarity that they show almost all of the known radium lines within the region studied; there is coincidence in the case of fifteen lines, and besides this there may be recognized some other lines of the series of radioactive elements — uranium, helium, and radium-emanation. The number of lines for which the coincidence exists would appear to be too considerable for it to be due to chance. Besides this, the measurements of Gibeler have been checked by Director Küstner of Bonn Observatory and by the celebrated physicist Kayser; and the opinion of these two scientific men is that the presence of the radioactive elements in the nova is extremely probable.

"The importance of such a discovery may be imagined. It is desirable that Gibeler's measurements should be confirmed by the aid of the more powerful apparatus possest by the American observatories. According to the observations made at Bonn the radial speed of the new star reaches about five miles per second."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



"MARKING TIME."

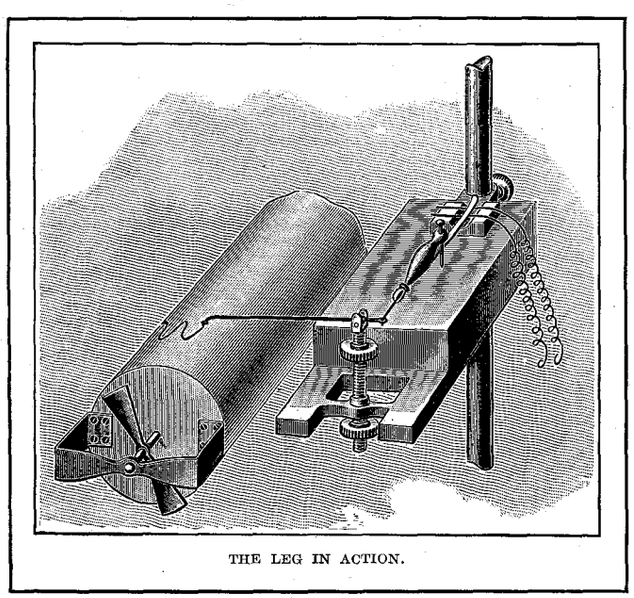
Wireless time-signals of the Eiffel Tower, recorded at Rennes, France, by means of a frog's leg.

## FROGS' LEGS AS WIRELESS RECEIVERS

MORE AND MORE objects are being discovered that can act as receivers in wireless telegraphy. The fact is that a passing electric wave disturbs the electric equilibrium of almost every object in its path, and this temporary loss of balance is often easy to detect in various ways. A frog's leg, properly prepared, is a very sensitive galvanoscope, and one might suspect that its response to such a disturbance would be quick and strong. A Frenchman, Professor Charles Lefeuvre, of the department of physiology in the Medical Faculty of Rennes, has devised a receiver in which a frog's leg is used not only to detect, but to record, wireless messages. René Merle, who describes this ingenious apparatus in *La Nature* (Paris, September 21), asserts that this is the first device by which we may preserve a written record of a wireless message. He says:

"Every one knows that frogs' legs have been used since Galvani by physiologists to study the electric excitation of the nerves. The skin is removed from a leg, it is cut off above the knee and left in connection with a part of the sciatic nerve. Two electric wires placed on this nerve are sufficient to excite it and to study its action on the muscles of the leg. If it is desired to register the movements produced, a lever is attached to the end of the leg, its longer arm terminating in an inscribing stylus which rubs lightly against a sheet of smoked paper rolled on a cylinder that is revolved slowly by clockwork. A frog's leg thus prepared is extremely sensitive and responds rapidly by contraction to very weak and short excitation. When it is included in the circuit of a wireless receiving station, it contracts every time a variation of current is produced in the device. . . .

"Such an arrangement, installed at Rennes, 217 miles from Paris, enabled the writer to receive and record the time-signals sent out from the Eiffel Tower. The figure represents the registration, by means of a frog's leg, of the signals sent at 10:45, 10:47, and 10:49. The leg, responding to each excitation by contracting, displaced the recording lever each time. This then drew a series of curves on the sheet of smoked paper pasted to the revolving cylinder. We may see in this trace a series of great curves, regularly spaced, corresponding to the attention-signal of 10:45. The attention-signal of 10:47 is composed of a series of one line and two dots, repeated several times; the trace shows them represented as a great curve followed by two shorter small ones, repeated regularly. The signal of 10:47 is of the same form as those of 10:45 above and 10:49 below. All these signals are quite visible.



THE LEG IN ACTION.

"This device is interesting not only because of its ingenuity, but because it makes possible—we believe for the first time—the preservation of a written trace of radio-telegrams. Of course it would not be expected in current wireless practise to use a frog's leg for recording purposes, since it does not long preserve its sensitiveness and would have to be frequently renewed."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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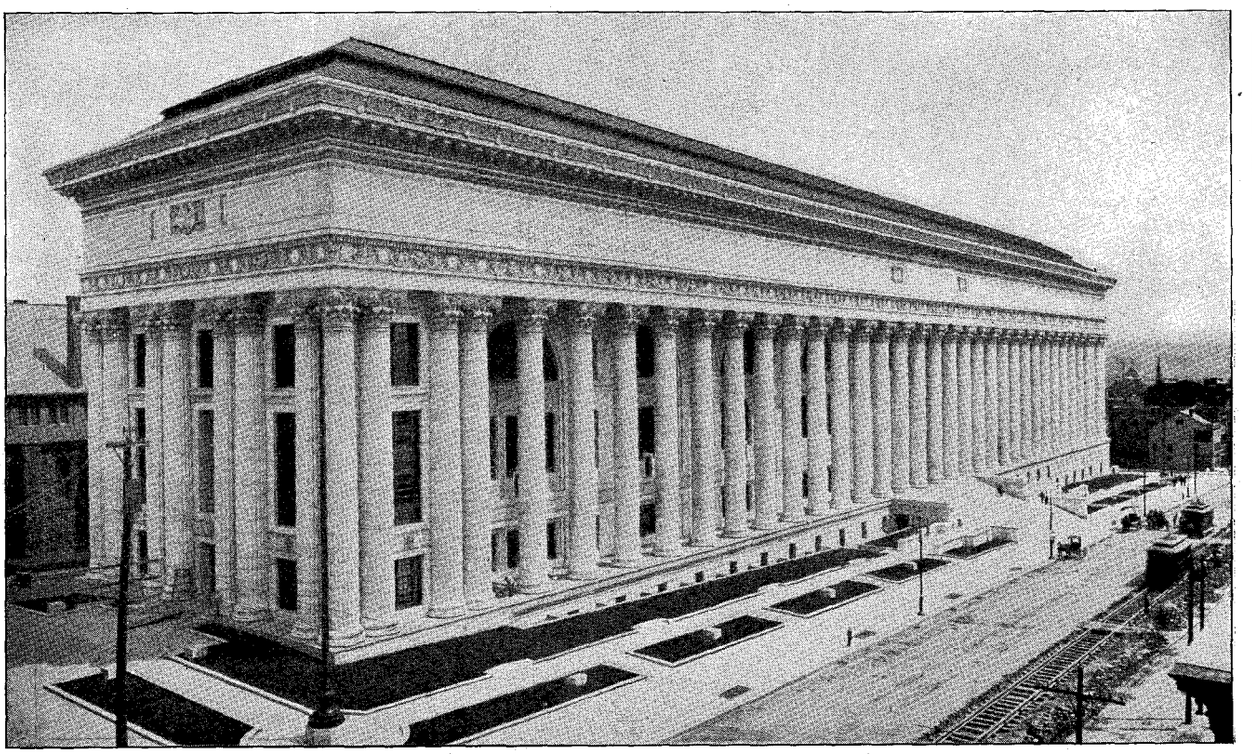

NEW STATE EDUCATION BUILDING AT ALBANY.

"Every instrument of culture, everything that makes for the common good, shall find here a helping hand."

# FROM RED SCHOOLHOUSE TO GREEK PARTHENON

IF THE LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE of two generations ago "reaches its apotheosis" in the Greek building that the State of New York has just dedicated to the work of education, it affords us some startling measures of growth. Governor Dix, in his presentation speech at the dedication ceremony, uttered this fruitful suggestion, at the same time seeing the new "empillared edifice" as typical of the Empire State's "faith in its world-drawn citizenship." "Severely typical as was the little school of its new-born day of public education and of its pioneer patrons," he continued, "so is this great education building eloquently expressive in its grandeur and its usefulness of the complexities of our cosmopolitan population, and the all-embracing variety and the triumphant potentiality to which public education has attained in America under the guidance of devoted scholarship." The pride of the Governor was naturally echoed by the other speakers. Vice-Chancellor St. Clair McKelway, in accepting the building in behalf of the Board of Regents, was moved by the same historical imagination to commemorate the body which inspired the new structure and which will control its functions. In the New York *Tribune's* report of his address we read:

"If this is a new and grand State structure, our board, we can proudly say, is an institution which can rightly be called nearly as venerable as your excellency's office. The Governorship was established, I had almost said undertaken rather than established, shortly following the Declaration of Independence. The Board of Regents was created the year following the conclusion of peace between Great Britain and the United States. Tradition points to Alexander Hamilton as the originator of our board, who offered through a legislator the measure the two Houses passed.

"All education, not merely advanced education, has, in fact, been made our progressive province. Time, thought, and experience have, indeed, improved on the Hamiltonian draft. Cognizance has been taken not only of the higher education but of that common-school education, common because universal and invaluable to all. If at first the founders of our system left to household or to village or to township the initiative of the rudimentary instruction of our children and youth, that limitation was in time outgrown.

"Our State Department of Public Instruction was established and through decades grew from primary to academic and high-school provisions of learning. Side by side the two departments existed, not always, I regret and smile to recall, without friction. Finally, however, they were consolidated within our board, which is now the single and supreme public instrumentality of State education.

"It is a gratification to us that the State commissioner, first prescribed to us for a set period by the legislature, was rechosen and recommissioned by us for an indefinite period which, we hope, will be as long as he and we shall be spared to work together. And it is also significant that with unification and with the advent of our Commissioner came the idea and has come the realization of this temple and depot and clearing-house of our State educational system.

"It is the embracing, comprehensive, and expansive system of a great commonwealth that has always been a commonwealth of toleration as well as of intelligence, and it is so to-day. It was never more so than it is to-day. The multitudinous divisions of learning combined on State foundations have here reached a more scientific grouping and have here set a higher standard than can be affirmed of any other member of our federated Republic."

There was also a note of pride, not unmingled with implied comparisons, in the declaration of Dr. Draper, Commissioner of Education, that the building had been carried "to admirable and complete fruition without a scandal, without unseemly controversy, and within the appropriation that was first provided for it." In referring to the work that will be here carried

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on Dr. Draper mentioned the space that has been allotted to "the remains of a noble library which were gathered up in flame and smoke and which by the noble action of the State is being hourly made broader and stronger." He added:

"Beyond particular things we set apart this noble structure to the advancement of every educational instrument within the State. We here refresh our faith in that 'system of free common schools wherein all the children of the State may be educated.' Our statutes place upon our central educational organization a tremendous responsibility. Nearly two million boys and girls and young men and women are in attendance upon our schools; more than fifty thousand men and women are engaged in the profession of teaching; eighty million dollars are expended annually for education, and more than three hundred and fifty million dollars are invested in school and college property in this State. Our constituency is powerful and our obligation reaches to every cross-road. To the State government, its executive officers, its legislature, its boards and commissions, to all of its county and municipal officers charged with public business, this building will give every aid that will be accepted. Every instrument of culture, everything that makes for the common good, shall find here a helping hand.

"This building is rooted deep in our illustrious educational history. We dedicate it reverently to the memory of our pioneers. The people who have erected it are struggling for all manner of progress in the most tense and complex civilization the world has ever known. We dedicate it bravely and courageously to the needs of the throbbing present. It will have a work to do in the long future. We dedicate it solemnly to the needs of the generations yet unborn. With all our rich experience, with all the records of our past, education is yet in its infancy. It was only yesterday that higher education was for but few, and those few men: it was only yesterday that there was not a free public high school in America; it is only to-day that we have begun to fit our lower schools to the real needs of boys and girls. And so we dedicate these halls to that which is to come after us. We consecrate this pile of stone and steel to the enrichment of the great soul of the Empire State. We set apart this ground and this beautiful building to the good uses of education, and we dedicate ourselves and our children to its generous support and to its unselfish, unpartizan, enlightened, and patriotic use for the true greatness of the State, and the highest good of all her people."

## "LITTLE WOMEN" ON THE STAGE

DOUBT must have haunted the minds of some when they heard that Miss Alcott's "Little Women" was to be put upon the stage. Could it be done? Would sentimentality submerge the story and would a tale now justly an American classic come through unscathed? There seems to be assurance in the verdict of the critic of the New York *Evening Post* that "the play does for a portion of American life of fifty years ago what 'Pomander Walk' did for an older England." It presents, he says, "the sweetness, the fragrance of that simple, wholesome little community at Concord to which it will always be a pleasure and inspiration to revert." No one probably needs be told what this play is about, yet interest is surely alert to see how it has been prepared for the stage by its adapter, Miss Marian De Forest, and the critic already quoted gives this outline of the dramatic version:

"By her skilful selection Miss De Forest has contrived to convey a sense of completeness, as tho there had been but little waste in adapting. Nearly all of the themes are there. In a first act are the discussions of the four girls, always led by *Jo*, whose literary ventures, which are one day to put the family in clover, are revealed by the rehearsal of a blood-and-thunder play. A fitting climax is formed by *Jo's* sacrifice of her lovely hair to enable *Mrs. March* to fetch home her sick husband from the war. Sufficient matter is got for the second act from the pretty love-affair of *Meg* and *John Brook* (not *Crook*, as the scolding but really benevolent *Aunt March* would have it). The advent of *Daisy* and *Demi*, with its awakening in all the household of a reverence for motherhood, and the death of *Beth*, one of the tenderest pictures in book and play alike, bring the third act to conclusion. And a final act, shifted now from the charming old sitting-room at Concord to the apple-orchard at Plumfield, is reserved for the happy settlement of *Jo's* affair with her German professor and for the mating of those pleasant children —*Amy* and *Laurie*.

"Just at the outset there was some cause for alarm that the slight action of the story would not carry on the stage. The dialog dragged and seemingly led nowhither. But such faltering was of short duration, and it became clear that the char-

THE STAGE REPLICAS OF MISS ALCOTT'S FASCINATING GIRLS.

From the reader's left are Beverly West as *Amy*, Marie Pavey as *Jo*, Alice Brady as *Meg*, and Gladys Hulette as *Beth*.

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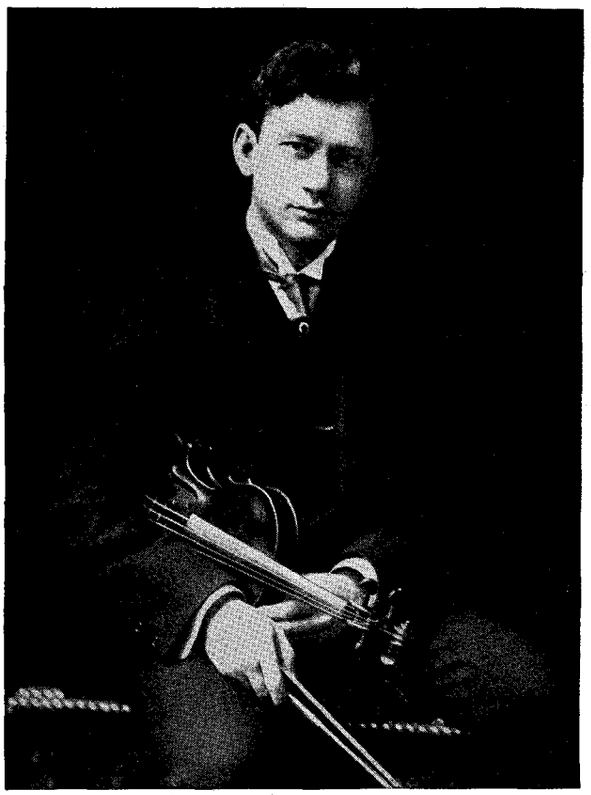
acters were sufficiently distinct to produce an absorbing interplay. Much credit should be given to Miss Jessie Bonstelle, who, under Mr. Brady's management, selected a highly appropriate cast. Marie Pavey skilfully denoted the transformation from the somewhat mannish *Jo*, with her slight undercurrent of sentiment, to the chastened, rounded woman. Prettiness and youthful charm were always evident in Alice Brady's *Meg*. Gladys Hulette had the proper old-fashioned quaintness for *Beth*, and Beverly West, the somewhat conscious social graces befitting the part of *Amy*. It was pleasant to see a real German enacting the *Professor*. Indeed, it would be unfair to single out any individual performers for special praise or censure, tho perhaps particular commendation should be extended to Howard Estabrook for saving the unvarying part of *Laurie* from monotony."



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EFREM ZIMBALIST,

The youthful violinist, who sets out to champion the music of youthful composers.

It is thought that this experiment "will greatly purify the atmosphere of a theater long contaminated by the presence of a feverish and unwholesome drama." The reference doubtless is to its immediate predecessor that held the boards for over a year, "Bought and Paid For." So also does the *Tribune* writer, Mr. Warren, taking a wider sweep of those phases of life denominated "Broadway," see the change. This play, he notes, is "as far removed as possible from what is supposed to be the current Broadway taste, which managers are believed to interpret with faith and curious results."

"Indeed it is so simple, so untheatrical, that any one may believe easily enough the projector of the entertainment had a good deal of difficulty in persuading anybody to produce it. Now that it is produced, everybody will wonder why it was not done before, because it is successful. Rather odd, too, that this simple, charming presentation of New England life during and immediately following the Civil War time, a play without 'a punch,' should be seen in a theater where the greatest success has been a play which was 'punched' all over the stage. But from the comparison any one is free to draw what deductions he may."

## KNOCKING THE MUSICAL SAGES

IBSEN is gathering an accumulated burden of responsibility for stirring up the young to revolt against age. The "knocking at the door" which we first heard in the "Master Builder" is made a clamorous affair in "Milestones" and "Fanny's First Play," two theatrical successes of the current season. Now the cry is taken up in the domain of music. Efrem Zimbalist, the young Russian violinist, ranges himself on the side of his young brethren among the composers and declares that in his concerts at least the old-stagers must give place to the younger men. He told a New York *Times* reporter recently that he was never made really sick but once in his life, and that was when he had to play Wieniawski's "Souvenir de Moscow" in a concert in London. The mental suffering he went through convinced him, he says, that it was not worth the trouble. The work, he declares, is "so hackneyed; it has been played so much and by so many people, that it has become stale." He further admits that he hated himself for playing the piece because he "was doing nothing for a living composer." He has acquired enough Americanese to retort upon those who assert that there is no new violin music to play that the idea is "all rot." "There's plenty of good new violin music written, but nobody will play it," he avers. Nobody, that is, except Maud Powell, he qualified, naming an American player who is constantly on the lookout for novelties. Mr. Zimbalist is the special champion of two young composers, the American John Powell and the Englishman Cyril Scott. Of the former he speaks:

"Ah, in John Powell you have a countryman to be proud of! He is from Richmond, and I gave his concerto its first hearing there last spring. It has been played nowhere else. I have the exclusive rights to it for two years, and it will not be published for another year.

"This season I shall play it many times. I consider it the most beautiful concerto for the violin written since Brahms. Americans should like it because it is full of American color. It is real American music. The first movement, I believe, utilizes no established tunes, but it is American in atmosphere. In the adagio Powell has used many negro melodies. I shall play it first, I think, when I appear with the Symphony Society.

"At my first concert here I shall play practically nothing but novelties, altho some of them are not by new composers. For instance, there is a concerto by Vivaldi, not yet published, and another by Rubinstein. I do not think the Rubinstein violin concerto has ever been played in New York. The second and last movements are too bad to play anywhere. I do not understand how such a great musician could write such bad music, but I shall play only the first movement."

*Musical America* (New York) interviewed Mr. Zimbalist on the same theme, and gets from him this enthusiastic estimate of Cyril Scott:

"When I played his suite, 'Talahassee,' here last season, tho the audience responded to it quite satisfactorily for a first performance, there were many persons who could not feel the spell of his music. Believing in his genius, I persisted in playing this same suite at my every performance and think I gave it some forty times here. Gradually interest in Scott was awakened and now I understand there is a general movement toward investigating his piano compositions and his remarkable songs. His orchestral works have been played abroad and I should not be surprized if they were heard here during the coming season."

Going to his piano Mr. Zimbalist played for the reporter "Cherry Ripe," alternately singing and whistling the violin part. The "Irish Air" followed and then the exotic "Danse" with its long succession of secondary harmonies, its almost keyless character, yet exerting a decided fascination over the listener. Mr. Zimbalist did this all from memory, the music being at present in his accompanist's hands in Russia. "Do you like it?" he asked, when he was finished. The representative of *Musical America* tells us of other new work which the violinist is championing:

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"Later in the season the violinist will give the first performance of a new concerto by Jenö Hubay, the eminent Hungarian master, which he rates as a very excellent work. He spoke of Glazounow and how little he is appreciated in America. 'You know he is my teacher in composition and a great master, I assure you. He has recently completed a piano concerto which Godowsky may play here. It is magnificent and will be welcomed as an addition to the repertoire of all pianists on the concert stage to-day. Glazounow is a great composer and in Russia he is revered by all. I know his music very well and it is a joy to me to play his 'A Minor Concerto,' which I always do *con amore*, you may be sure.' "

Composition is declared a "vital part of Mr. Zimbalist's existence," and naturally he includes himself among those who are jostling the old masters on their once-secure thrones. He believes in what he has written, comments this writer, and in doing so has good ground on which to rest his claim.

The songs, we are told, are perhaps his most individual things. Further:

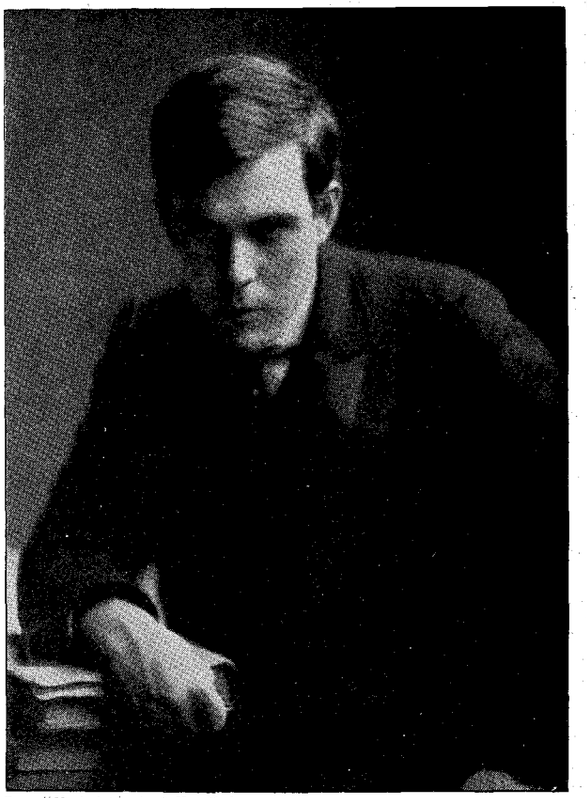
"The Russian coloring, as we know it, is deeply ingrained in them—the Russianism of simplicity and emotional fervor. One of these songs is built over a triplet figure consisting of the E minor triad; its melody is worthy of Tschaikowsky. Mr. Zimbalist sang it, not as a singer would have done, but like a musician, phrasing it as perhaps none but the creator of a composition can. This song is destined to create a *furore* when Mme. Gluck sings it, for its originality must carry it to success."

He has also arranged "The Old Folks at Home" for violin and string orchestra. This he declares "the most beautiful melody I ever heard, simple and direct from the heart." New York is likely to hear him play it at a Metropolitan Sunday Night Concert.

## MAGAZINES AS TEXT-BOOKS

TO BRUSH ASIDE a good deal of the ordinary school curriculum to make room for teaching a few practical things of daily life, was suggested some years ago by Mr. Bernard Shaw. One of these, we recall, was how to use a railway time-table. The practise introduced into the Irving High School of educating girls by means of current magazines may seem almost as revolutionary, but according to William McAndrew, the principal, it has the warrant of success. At the risk of seeming immodest, we might say that our own weekly is used as a text-book, or pattern, in several schools of journalism, but in the Irving High School the magazines were introduced because the teachers found the ordinary topics of the schoolroom too isolated, and too remote from life outside the school. "No one will engage with us in a chat upon the clam's digestion, the ablative absolute, or Sir Walter Scott's style." . . . "It can be argued with some degree of truth that the things taught in school are what our best society ought to talk about, but so far are our school managers from controlling the thoughts and conversation of the world that we usually find ourselves awkwardly silent in company because we belong to an epoch that has passed." The teachers who felt themselves and their pupils at so great a disadvantage "resolved to take up regularly some consideration of the chief concerns of the American people of to-day." In *The World's Work* (November) the effort is thus explained:

"Teachers who advocate the regular employment of the magazine as an essential for the education of the rising generation insist that all the theories of training which advanced educators propound can be better observed by this study than by the best fixt course now in vogue. Mental discipline is the great claim of defenders of the current usage. They hold that algebra, Latin grammar, conventional analysis of English classics, are the best makers of brain substance known. The rust is thick upon this weapon of defense. No one ever proved that the discipline of algebra produces any mental power other than that used in algebra, a subject unrelated to life. It is doubtful whether one who successfully passes a course in algebra is as capable of thinking on everyday subjects as a lad who, without algebra, has been selling papers on the street or computing profits on the farm. It is my own observation that the concentration of children's minds upon symbolic minutiæ unrelated to life damages rather than improves their fitness for effective living. Mathematics teachers as I have known them do not excel as leaders of sound judgment in practical affairs.



From "Musical America," New York.

JOHN POWELL.

It takes a Russian to tell us we have in Powell a "countryman to be proud of."

"What particularly enhances this magazine study is its encouragement of difference of opinion. Even so human a subject as history as taught in school gives little opportunity for variety of view. Its problems, if dwelt upon, are presented as a case settled. The teacher has gone over the events so often that conclusions are fixt in his mind. He does not prevent his ideas from obtaining with the children. Where there is no doubt there is no exercise of judgment. The dictum of superintendents that a teacher can not know a subject too well is true enough where one's purpose is to transmit knowledge; but the most common criticism of our school practise is that it does nothing but transmit facts. It does not develop thinking. Harmsworth and Gorst insist that our training is producing a race of white Chinese in America, all uniform, who accept judgments without examination and are incapable of independent reasoning. Higher schools have assumed to train leaders for us. The methods are too well adapted to the education of followers. The sort of leaders we have enough of is the kind which counts upon the unthinking compliance of multitudes."

One teacher running a magazine class says "she has taken a new lease of youth." And she adds:

"I have taught the same English so many times that to me it is a dead language. I know that I can't keep up much longer the deception that DeQuincey, Pope, and Addison are the best literary diet for these girls. I have trod the rut so deeply into the ground that there is not a surprize possible for me in the whole road. I know that the dear youngsters simulate an interest, but it is from politeness and from the hope that sometime an advantage of analyzing these moth-eaten worthies will appear. Poor children, they'll never read another line of any of these authors, or ever want to. If they ever write like Addison no one but an English teacher will read it."

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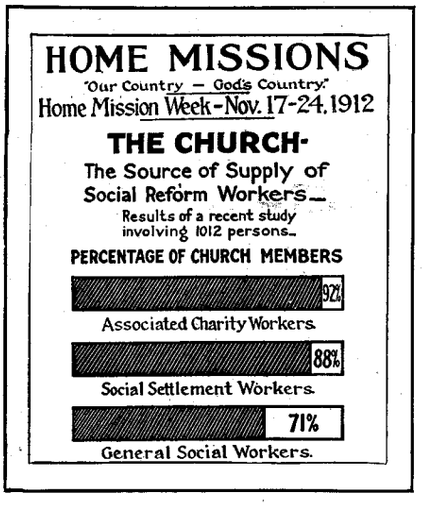
# EIGHT DAYS OF HOME MISSIONS

COMPLAINERS who have been saying that the Church is not doing enough to better social conditions will soon have an opportunity to learn the real facts. The third week in November (17–24) has been set aside as "Home-mission Week," with particular services appointed for each day for the study of the social and religious problems in American life.




"It will be non-sectarian, educational in character, and there will be no appeal for money." We quote from *The Ladies' Home Journal* (November) an abstract of the plans issued by the Home Missions Council, which is composed of twenty-seven general boards engaged in national home-mission work, and the Council of Women for Home Missions, made up of nine women's boards, representing a church membership of twenty millions. To the caviler at Church backwardness this proposition is offered:

"If it could be demonstrated that America's greatest problems are fundamentally moral questions—and our wisest statesmen have said that they are—then it must be conceded that an unselfish agency which annually spends millions of dollars for the development of great moral ideals, and enlists thousands of workers to apply them to human life, is worthy of the respect and the support of the nation."

A few fundamental statements are then given:

"The American home-mission enterprise, as represented in the various mission boards of our country, is one of the biggest, broadest, bravest movements in the United States, because it stands for the physical, social, economic, intellectual, and religious welfare of all the people. 'Home-mission Week' is an attempt to impress upon every man and woman of the churches of every evangelical denomination in this country the supreme importance of saving America for the Kingdom of God through the established agencies of the Church. It will be the culmination of a campaign of education through the use of literature, the press, study-classes, and conferences.

"The subjects selected for discussion during the week are:

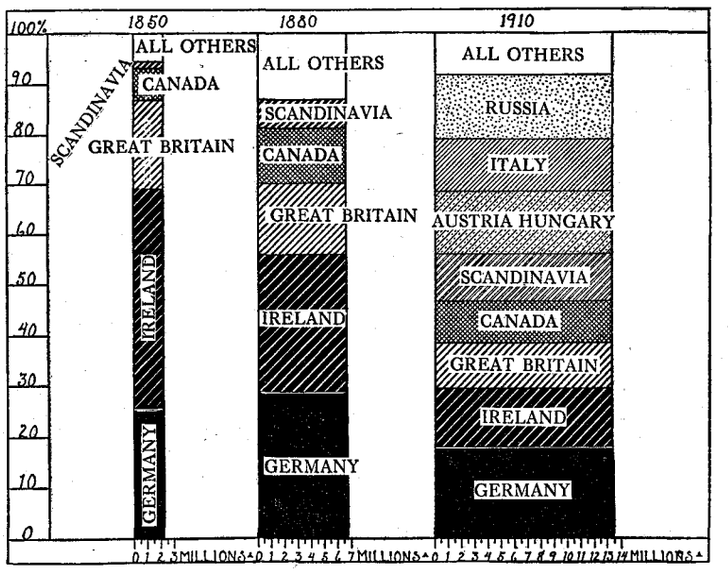
"Sunday, November 17—'Our Country's Debt to Christ.' 'Units in Making Our Country God's Country.'
"Monday, November 18—'American Indians, Africans, and Asiatics.'
"Tuesday, November 19—'The Frontier and the Island Possessions.'
"Wednesday, November 20—'The Immigrants.'
"Thursday, November 21—'The Rural Regions and the Cities.'
"Friday, November 22—'American Social Problems.'
"Saturday, November 23—'Prayer and Fellowship.'
"Sunday, November 24—'Our Country's Opportunity for Christ.' 'Unity in Making Our Country God's Country.'"

The central office in New York has been organizing committees in the 2,500 cities and towns in the United States having a population of 2,500 or over, consisting of at least one member from each church in town or city Further:

"These committees are composed of men and women who thoroughly believe in the cause of home missions as represented by the recognized agencies of the Church, and they will be responsible for the program during 'Home-mission Week.' During this week meetings should be held in all of the churches, following out the program prepared by the central office, altho in some cases it may be desirable to group certain of the churches, according to denominations or districts. The subjects for discussion may be presented each evening by the person or persons selected from among the mission-study-classes which shall have been preparing for 'Home-mission Week' during the preliminary period. If on some of the subjects no study-classes have been organized, fresh and interesting information in charts and literature may be secured from the central office in New York. Women's meetings may be held on several afternoons during the week for the purpose of discussing the subjects which are of peculiar interest to women. Printed programs and suggestions will be prepared by the central office for many of the special meetings.

"The local committee should make itself responsible for the final mass meeting to be held on Sunday evening, November 24. On this occasion all the churches should unite for a great demonstration, when the best speaker or speakers available should present home missions from the modern viewpoint, the entire program emphasizing the importance of 'Unity in Making Our Country God's Country.'

"For those churches, towns, and cities which may not find it advisable to follow the foregoing plan an alternative program has been prepared, whereby various groups of persons, such as men's clubs, women's organizations, chambers of commerce, civic-improvement societies, public-school officials and teachers, groups of professional men and women, and similar organizations, may be brought together during the week, for the purpose of indicating to them their special responsibilities in the matter of bettering the conditions and conserving the interests of all backward, deprest, and suffering people in America."




OUR IMMIGRANT RACES.

In this diagram, prepared by Prof. William B. Bailey, of Yale University, the distance along the base-line shows the number of foreign-born in the United States in 1850, 1880, and 1910, while the perpendicular divisions show the distribution of the foreign-born by nationalities. The total number of foreigners in the United States in 1850 was about 2.2 millions; in 1880, 6.7 millions, and in 1910, 13.3 millions. There are more foreign-born in this country at present than was the total population of the United States in 1830, and more than half of the total population in 1850.

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Aid is given those who wish to make the work really educational by suggesting the following books. With each book is a supplementary book of "Suggestions to Readers" for the benefit of those who may lead study-groups:

"'The Upward Path.' This book covers one phase of the subject. 'American Indians, Africans, and Asiatics.' 'The Upward Path' is a discussion of the negro problem—a book widely and acceptably used North and South. When presenting a public program from this book negro melodies may be used throughout.

"'The Frontier' and 'Advance in the Antilles' are two books covering the topic 'The Frontier and the Island Possessions.' The former is an up-to-date discussion of our expanding frontier, and the latter treats of Cuba and Porto Rico. Interesting map exercises may be arranged for a public presentation of these subjects.

"'Aliens or Americans?' is recommended as the basis for securing information on the topic 'The Immigrants.'

"'The Church of the Open Country' and 'The Challenge of the City' cover adequately the topic 'The Rural Regions and the Cities.' 'The Church of the Open Country' is a new book which should be widely used. It deals largely with the question of amusements and recreation. Two subjects for debate present themselves after a study of this book:

"Resolved: 'That the prosperity of agriculture is more vital to our nation's welfare than the prosperity of our manufacturing industries.'

"Resolved: 'That the Church is a greater factor in developing the moral and economic life of a community than a public school.'

"'Mormonism the Islam of America,' the current text-book of the Council of Women for Home Missions, deals with one phase of 'American Social Problems.' A quantity of picture material is available to make a public meeting on this subject interesting.

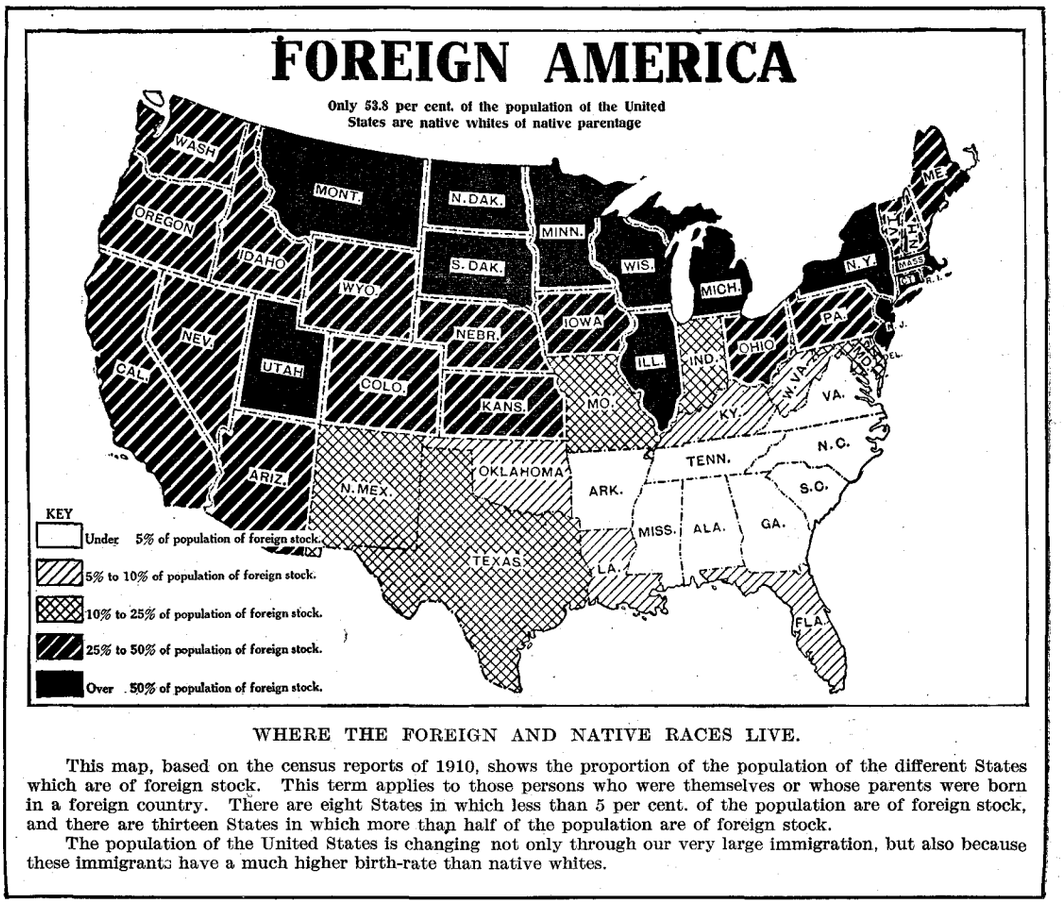
"These text-books may be secured for fifty cents each in cloth, and thirty-five cents in paper; postage eight cents extra.

"A single volume that includes all of the subjects has been prepared for the home-mission week campaign. It is entitled 'American Social and Religious Conditions.' This book gives the latest information available on the subjects discust, and is written first from the standpoint of the Church, and second from the standpoint of the home."

Sunday-school exercises are recommended for spreading missionary intelligence among children. Also:

"Material for a Thanksgiving program of this kind for general Sunday-school use, simple as far as preparation is concerned, yet comprehensive and adapted to every department of the school, is available. This program may be substituted for one of the proposed sermons of 'Home-mission Week,' or may be given the Sunday following Thanksgiving. A sample copy may be had upon request.

"Of course, it is not to be expected that all of the suggestions offered can be put into operation in every city, but every city may have some kind of a Home-mission celebration."




WHERE THE FOREIGN AND NATIVE RACES LIVE.

This map, based on the census reports of 1910, shows the proportion of the population of the different States which are of foreign stock. This term applies to those persons who were themselves or whose parents were born in a foreign country. There are eight States in which less than 5 per cent. of the population are of foreign stock, and there are thirteen States in which more than half of the population are of foreign stock.

The population of the United States is changing not only through our very large immigration, but also because these immigrants have a much higher birth-rate than native whites.

## POLONIUS IN THE "ATLANTIC"

POLONIUS come again, seems to be the view of *Zion's Herald* (Boston), as it peruses the advice given by a supposititious father to son in a fine old New England magazine. No one ever accused *Polonius* of being a Christian, hence this late reincarnation somewhat troubles the religious contemporary of *The Atlantic Monthly*, in whose pages the sage elder gave his son counsel. "I would like to know why that man wants his son to drink," said a clear-headed college trustee, laying down the October *Atlantic Monthly*, after reading the article entitled "A Father to His Freshman Son." The troubled trustee is only consoled by the reflection that *The Atlantic Monthly* is the safest place in which to print bad advice, for he adds: "After all, how few freshmen turn from the 'sports' page of any periodical to read *The Atlantic*." The particular cause of objection is thus ventilated:

"The article referred to abounds in wholesome advice such as one might expect from the clever editorial contributor these many years to *Life* and the well-known brilliant essayist. It counsels the young man to get more than book-learning out of his college course; in making new acquaintances to remember that while it is important to know people, it is more important to be worth knowing; to become early skilful in using the knowledge one has acquired; neither to dawdle nor to scramble; to take the mold of no club, but be more of a man than a clubman; to go in for honest work and be ready to shoulder one's part of the load; to keep an open heart and to go to church. There is nothing new in this sensible instruction, but it is well put, and needs to be put annually to the thousands of youth entering college.

"But why, in the midst of such sane and sage counsel, given in a more brotherly than paternal fashion, put this pernicious recommendation? 'I am aware,' he says, 'that college life has its convivial intervals'; then pointing out some of the sure perils of the alcohol habit, this would-be wise (?) father adds: 'There is some fun to be had with the stimulating beverages, and there

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is something useful to be learned in the handling of them that can hardly be learned by observation. If you are open-eyed and abstemious, you can have the fun without paying too dear for it. . . . Drink light, my son, drink light. . . . Alcohol has numerous drawbacks, but I do not advise you to be a teetotaler.'

"And this to the youth between sixteen and twenty, who lacks the perspective which only the years bring. He lacks knowledge of human nature and human history, and fails of the deepening sureness of experience, who, in order to divest himself of donnish phraseology, does not even suggest that a man's life belongs not to himself, but his race; that duty is the sublimest word in the English language; that the life of genuine freedom demands an unspoiled body; that the spiritual splendor of a noble life is to be sought first, last, and always; and that it is a world of doubtful safety that he calls one 'of lawful joy.' On the whole, as we read the article, we are reminded that it is strikingly similar in tone and character to that piece of pure worldly wisdom known as '*Polonius*' Advice to *Laertes*.'"

The rôle is not played by President James of the Illinois University in his address to the freshman and sophomores of his institution at the opening of the collegiate year. Instead of implying that they are "men," and giving them "manly" advice, he speaks in a manner described by the New York *American* as "with almost heartless indifference for the feelings of those most important individuals" in calling them "infants." *The American* quotes some of his words, and adds its own comment. Thus:

"'Many failures in college work of the first two years can be directly traced to alcohol and tobacco. Seniors and juniors might build up an excellent tradition if they would prohibit freshmen and sophomores from smoking and drinking.'

"President James believes there is a time and place for all things, and he warns his charges that they can learn to play poker at any cross-roads, whereas what they can do better at college than anywhere else is to develop their intellects.

"This will probably seem hard to the 'infants,' whose ideas of importance are concentrated in a pipe, a glaring hatband, and a knowledge of 'draw,' but it is good, sound doctrine, just the same."

## RELIGION OF THE COLLEGE GIRL

THE SUPERFICIAL VIEW of the college girl associates her largely with "fudge parties and proms and intellectual pursuits." Whatever she may once have been, it is not now widely believed that she is religious. A writer in *The Christian Work* (New York) finds that at the time the first institutions ministering to her higher education were founded, back in 1855, the girls studied ecclesiastical history, natural theology, and evidences of Christianity. They had a "silent hour" on Sunday afternoon, when, each alone in her room, the college girl was supposed to be devoted to profitable and spiritual meditation. If you ask her to-day what church she attends the answer is apt to be "Whichever one I like best." The pessimist "will rail against them that not one in twenty-five knows the essential doctrines of her own denomination." What she is, however, in a religious sense is pointed out in this journal by Mollie Whitford Anderson, who writes:

"The religion which was entirely individual, intensive, based on the meditative contemplation of another world and bound by iron-fingered creeds, has passed away. The religion of to-day is a social religion. It sees the kingdom being established here on earth, its interests to be furthered by living, not by dying. And the transition to the new viewpoint in religious thought is as true within the college walls as it is outside of them. For the college which is not keeping pace with the needs of society does not justify itself; the college which does not aim 'to serve the present age' is untenable. The religion of to-day asks of a man, 'What are you doing?' rather than, 'What are you believing?' Or, as one of our leading thinkers on the subject says, 'The imitation of Christ has succeeded all discussion about him.' Then let us be fair to the college girl before we condemn her. Let us ask her what she does rather than what she believes. Let us approach her from the standpoint of religion as it exists in the outside world.

"What does the college girl do? It would be interesting to follow her back to that first college at Elmira and see what has taken the place of those studies in ecclesiastical history, and those long, and we may well believe dreary, Sunday afternoons of solitude. How does the Elmira girl spend her Sundays to-day? Not long ago I spent a Sunday within the same old ivy-grown walls that sheltered the first college girls in the fifties, and this is what I found: At 9:30 in the morning, when the church bells were calling the early worshipers down-town, when the sun streaming across the campus touched its blossoming beauty with shafts of golden light and the morning breeze stirred the shining ivy and made ripples on the college lake, I came across a group of twenty seniors on the south porch, equipped with Bibles, note-books, and fountain pens, apparently waiting for one of the professors. I asked them what they were studying and they replied, 'The Social Principles of the Teaching of Jesus.' They were eager to explain to me that they were discovering the application of Christ's teaching to the present-day social problems, and they added that next year they would be going out into the world to teach and wanted to know how they could best serve society. They told me that similar classes are being held at the same hour by the juniors, the sophomores, and the freshmen."

The question of denomination had evidently not entered their heads, says this writer, for "the needs of the world as they saw them were not Presbyterian needs, nor Baptist needs, nor Catholic needs; they were the needs of human society, which could only be met by a Christianity which takes into consideration the whole world-field in its every-day aspect." Later the writer saw many of these same seniors going to church.

"I do not know whether or not they were versed in the creeds of those churches they attended; I am quite sure they would not have found a doctrinal sermon to their liking, but I am equally positive that something more vital than habit led them thither. After dinner the resident students gathered in the parlors for a social hour around the open fireplace and to listen to the best music furnished by members of the music faculty and by the students themselves. I noticed a number of them who sat in the rear of the room looked at their watches now and then and presently slipt out quietly into the hall. When I asked them where they were going, one of them replied, 'To the Orphans' Home; those blessed children will be expecting us. Don't you want to come, too?' I accepted the invitation, and I wish I might describe the glad chorus of welcomes which went up from those half hundred little ones when the rosy-cheeked and merry-eyed college girls entered the room. In a moment the girls had distributed themselves about that bare school-room, and around each one a little group of adoring ones clustered. The visitors knew them all by name, they picked up the tiny toddling ones in their arms, and they radiated happiness till the room seemed alive with it. One of the girls had brought her mandolin, and together with the children they sang, 'He Leadeth Me' and 'I Love to Tell the Story' as I never hope to hear them sung again. For it seemed to me that the Lord of life himself was in that room, and I fancied that above the music I could hear his voice saying, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.'

"It may have been because of the stories they told, or because of the pretty gowns that they wore, that the children loved them so, but I think it was rather because of the genuine love which they exprest in every word and movement that made those lonely child-hearts glad that day, and made them look forward to Sunday through the whole long week, the day that brought the 'college ladies' back to them again. Coming home we met another group of the students returning from the Home for the Aged. My guide said enthusiastically, 'There are some of the dearest old ladies up there, and they love to have the girls come up to see them Sunday afternoons and play for them. They are just as interested in the college news as we are, and they always ask us about the fashions and everything that is going on. I only wish we could go to two places at once, but Sunday is not half long enough for us, tho it is the best day of the week, as well as the busiest.' 'Do you ever study on Sunday?' I asked. 'No,' replied the girl with a rare little smile. 'I tried it freshman year—freshmen always do—but it did not seem to work very well. Besides, I have not had time to study Sundays since.' . . . . . .

"Is the college girl religious? If you mean, does she study creed or dogma, or theology, 'No.' But if by religion you mean is she following in the footsteps of the Master-Teacher, I gladly answer 'Yes'; for we are told that Jesus of Nazareth went about doing good, and the college girl in her busy, normal every-day life is doing just that."

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# REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

## A FRIEND'S PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III*

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by

CHARLES DE KAY

THE character of Louis Napoleon, son of Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, and Hortense Beauharnais seems more of an enigma than that of Napoleon the Great, because historians and readers have looked to this later Napoleon, expecting to find in him some of the qualities, attributes, mental idiosyncrasies of the first. Not finding them, they feel that he is a mystery. Therefore, any documents that throw light on the character of the man who raised France to the leadership of Europe from 1850 to 1870 are examined with eagerness. What has the Swiss or Dutchman or Frenchman who has chosen to masquerade under the name of Baron d'Ambès to say that puts Napoleon III. in a light different from those which others have thrown on him.

"Baron d'Ambès" appears from his own account to have been a youthful friend and admirer of Louis Napoleon when the latter was living in Switzerland with his mother. His claims to have assisted in the unsuccessful attempts to influence the army in Strasburg and Boulogne rest on his own assertions. They were not rewarded later by rank or other favors, when the *coup d'état* succeeded, because, so he tells us, he never asked for such acknowledgment. He was an admirer and friend of the Emperor during the Crimean and the war with Austria, bemoaned the catastrophe of 1870, and mourned the death of his hero at Chiselhurst. It is this position of a looker-on which gives the memoirs such value as they possess; for his opinions on matters of wider scope, such as European politics, are neither original nor brilliant. We seem to have before us a man with a leaning toward social aristocracy and the Church, who conducts ventures in business which are affected by the political weather of his time. Perhaps through his acquaintance with Napoleon III. he was able to forecast, better than another capitalist, the chances of peace or war.

Early in the memoirs appears the wish, father to the thought, that Louis Napoleon was not the nephew but the son of Napoleon I., an idea encouraged by those who recognized the power of such an appeal to the nation. Napoleon the Great was childless at the time he encouraged the marriage of his brother Louis Bonaparte to Hortense Beauharnais, in the hope of having male heirs through that brother. Since the latter was an invalid, and since he and Hortense lived under the same roof as seldom as possible, there was every opportunity given to slanders, which indeed snowed upon every member of the Bonaparte family.

Recalling his infantile memories, Napoleon III. remembered breakfasting with the Emperor in the Tuileries:

"Directly the Emperor appeared, he would walk straight up to us, take us by the head with both hands, and set us standing on the table. This unusual way terrified our mother; Dr. Corvisart had assured her that this way of lifting a child was extremely dangerous."

Exemplifying the early growth of the Napoleonic idea in the boy, we get this reminiscence of childhood:

"I have retained," said the Emperor, "a very lively impression of an hour, when, about my seventh year, the idea occurred to me for the first time, and very clearly, that my destiny was not the same as other children's, that it held something greater and more serious; but I can not distinguish whether this gave me a feeling of pride or of fear—perhaps both together. In any case, I had already illustrious names and important events to look back upon in the past. I knew that my grandmother who was dead had been an Empress, and that my mother had been a Queen and my father a King—and my uncles had been Kings, too. I grew accustomed then to the notion that I, too, like them, would one day be Emperor or King—I did not quite know which, tho 'Emperor' sounded the finer. I knew Napoleon was at St. Helena on a rock, and he sometimes haunted me like a fantom. . . . All this filled my little head with gloom and sunshine, and left me pensive."

This authority holds that Louis and his elder brother did belong to the Carbonero league in Italy, and maintains further that the elder brother, supposed to have died of the measles at Forli, was really killed by his comrades because he refused to march against Rome and was suspected, in consequence, of treason.

Baron d'Ambès tells how fond Louis was of nature, and how charming was his personality. He leaves you the impression of a poetic, exalted temperament in youth, not naturally enterprising but gradually turning to military matters from the student's point of view. His French was affected by a German accent, like the English as spoken by the late King Edward of England. The writer does not attempt to make Louis a youth of high moral force; he tells of his escapades with some relish. When the Pretender was deported to the United States after the Strasburg fiasco, the Baron mentions certain Bonapartists whom Louis frequented in New York. "But Americans," he adds, "formed the majority of his acquaintance: the celebrated Washington Irving, Chancellor Kent, the Livingston and Hamilton families, the poet Halleck." . . . "He cultivated a quiet, studious life, interesting himself in the ideas and habits of young America. He would have gladly stayed a year at least, had not his mother's illness recalled him to Europe" (June, 1837).

In New York he met his cousin, Achille Murat, employed in the Custom-house, and Lucien Murat, his brother, as well as Lucien, son of Lucien Bonaparte, another cousin.

When he left Switzerland, owing to the pressure brought to bear by the French Government, London was the next camp of the Pretender. Baron d'Ambès is copious and interesting in the account of his social successes and love-affairs, of a duel that came to nothing, and of the attempt on Boulogne, which the Baron accompanied, tho he escaped because of his insignificance. He tells of Louis Napoleon's trial and imprisonment in the castle at Ham, his escape and reappearance in London. Count d'Orsay and Lady Blessington, Thiers, Victor Hugo, and many other noted persons appear; then the Revolution of 1848 and the election of Louis as President of the French Republic.

In all these matters and the subsequent events Baron d'Ambès goes over very familiar ground without being able to make his hero or the Empress Eugénie very living. A pen-picture of Napoleon III. as he used to look driving down the Champs Élysées preceded by the giants on horseback of the Cent Gardes; or of Eugénie in her carriage without a driver's box, small postillions only, the voluminous robes which she introduced disposed to the best advantage; that famous review held by Napoleon before the Tuileries in 1867, the Exposition year, when two Emperors, many Kings, and a Shah of Persia sat beside him on horseback while in the background, behind the King and Crown Prince of Prussia, was the saturnine face of Bismarck—pen-pictures of such sights will be looked for in vain. These memoirs do reflect something of the optimism and love of spending that prevailed. They have much to say of Baron Haussmann and his transformation of Paris. We get the impression that Baron d'Ambès believed the Franco-Austrian war was hastened by the attempts of Italian "patriots" like Orsini to kill the Emperor. Here is one of the rare attempts to define Napoleon III:

"1859.—When I think about it I find the Emperor enigmatic and singular—and yet I know him! It is not easy to read such a nature for it is not often, in the depths, what it appears on the surface.

"He has unexpected moods of coldness and of kindness, a habit of fixing on you a scrutinizing gaze even when you might think, after so many years, you had his entire confidence. One moment he is masterful and harsh, the next astonishingly kind.

"As a statesman, whatever may be thought of him, I find him able, but rather in domestic than in foreign politics. In diplomacy he is too sentimental. And then his principle of Nationality, wise and generous as it is in itself, is becoming an obsession in him which I regard as ominous for France."

In many places the anonymous of these memoirs testifies to Napoleon's encouragement of artists, literary and scientific men, music and the drama. In the Franco-Austrian war M. Godard uses a balloon. He also notes the craze for spirit-rapping and astrology. But in all these cases he is cold, as if entirely different pursuits absorbed his interest. With regard to the expeditions to China and Mexico we get no definite opinion at all, only an impression that he thinks them mistaken. As to Napoleon's method of dealing with men, he vouches for this statement—which surely doesn't lean to the side of originality!

* **d'Ambès, Baron. Intimate Memoirs of Napoleon III.** Personal Reminiscences of the Man and the Emperor, by the late Baron d'Ambès. Edited and translated by A. R. Allinson, M.A., with illustrations. Two volumes. Boston: Little, Brown & Company.

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"I have reckoned up in my mind each of those who move in my orbit. That is the way to learn who are likely to be a help or a hindrance to me, to estimate them at their proper values, to employ them at the fitting moment. There is in every man, unless you are dealing with idiots, some useful quality, and good statesmanship consists in discovering that quality. All around me projects are being formed, expounded, developed. One man will say to me, Don't do that; another, Choose this side rather than the other. I take note and I reflect and consequently I never come to any sudden determination. That is the whole art of politics. Believe me, I have studied it to the depths and, when occasion requires, I know how to decide."

As he grew older, Louis Napoleon showed the qualities neither of his wonder-working uncle nor of the Beauharnais. Much has been said of the likelihood that he was the son rather than the nephew, and these memoirs revamp the old charge. In character, tastes, and accomplishments, however, he was much more like his legal parent than Napoleon the Great or Eugène Beauharnais, or, indeed, his mother. We learn again from this witness that King Louis preferred a quiet life, literary friends, and study to the noise of courts and camps, tho he was courageous in war as well as industrious in peace. The professional and technical works Louis Napoleon published as a young man, the Life of Cæsar which belongs to his later life, are in the vein we might expect from the former King of Holland. While he followed in the footsteps of the Great Emperor by his encouragement of agriculture, the sciences, literature, and the arts, his way of doing it had a note that makes one think of Louis rather than of Napoleon Bonaparte. Moreover, as he grew older, he became more like his legal father. They came little in contact, and had little affection. If the gossips of the Baron d'Ambés kind must have their way with poor frivolous Queen Hortense and deny to Louis Napoleon the right to be the son of his father, one can do no better than accept the legend of a liaison between her and Admiral Verhuell, and consider him the father.

After the death of the Duc de Reichstädt, when he became heir apparent, Louis Napoleon began to brood so steadily over the Napoleonic idea that he hypnotized first himself and then by extension others, until his thought became an obsession. As pretender to the throne of the first Napoleon he acted like creatures swayed by instinct, such as moths and butterflies, fishes ascending rivers, birds migrating. Like them, without being discouraged through failure, he made one foolhardy attempt after another, and in the end, chance him favoring at last, his perseverance was crowned with success. The "mystery" of such a character, such a career, is of our own making.

## NOVELS OF THE AUTUMN

**Bacheller, Irving. Charge It.** Pp. 190. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.

The "Honorable Socrates Potter" is an old friend of the public, and those who tried to "keep up with Lizzie" will be pleased to know how he manages "Harry" in similar circumstances. Mr. Bacheller is clever in his own way, and through the medium of the Hon. Socrates, gets in some telling blows against the terrible extravagance of the modern social leaders and the dangerous influence of the charge account. He satirizes the "ancestor" craze, the use of crests and "coat of arms," and the foolishness of undue display of jewelry, or other forms of excessive wealth, and always makes his point by developing the idea to a ludicrous outcome, but his steed is evidently a "hobby-horse," and, altho he holds the mirror so that we can see our own foolish foibles all too clearly, his methods are rather more provocative of mirth than seriously convincing. The Hon. Socrates finally succeeds in converting Pointview society to a saner mode of living, and brings Harry's love-affair to a satisfactory and startlingly unconventional ending. We commend the book as an amusing and pleasant story.

**Chambers, Robert W. The Streets of Ascalon.** Illustrated by Charles Dana Gibson. Pp. 441. New York and London: D. Appleton & Company. $1.40.

A book that Mr. Chambers writes and Mr. Gibson illustrates needs no recommendation, but the work in this case has the added attraction of an unusual title drawn from the saying—"Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Ascalon." Imagine the frothy life of the metropolis, the extravagant expenditures of the social devotees, and all the influences that could turn a clever, lovable fellow like Richard Quarren into "one of those dancing things that leads cotillons and arranges tableaux, plays social diplomat, forgets secrets, and has his pockets full of boudoir keys," and you have the atmosphere of the story. Richard was worthy of better things, but he had grown cynical and careless. When he met Strelsa Leeds, he began to long for his mislaid manhood and proceeded to find it. The book is full of those sparkling and unconventional conversations, in which Mr. Chambers excels. Richard and Strelsa have to go through some dramatic and trying experiences before happiness is possible. The fascinations of the "Streets of Ascalon" are set forth with a truthful and tolerant touch, but greater stress is laid on the peace and power that come from real labor, healthy living, and serious attainment. Like all the Chambers novels, the book reads easily and holds the reader's interest to the end where the good find happiness and the bad retribution.

**Courtney, Mary King. The Pictures of Polly.** Illustrated. Pp. 107. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1912. $1.

Allan Farrington, gentleman and curio-seeker, was a woman-hater; at least his own cousin said so, and when Polly Elliott heard it she determined to make him notice her in quite an unusual way. Whether or not we think her motive justifiable, we certainly enjoy her original method of procedure. The game of love she plays has a piquant flavor and proves exciting and satisfactory to the reader. It is a fanciful romance, a bewitching comedy, with an underlying thread of serious thought. The illustrations and the binding add just the right touch.

**Davis, Richard Harding. The Red-Cross Girl.** Pp. 270. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

There was a time when Richard Harding Davis was *the* writer of short stories, par excellence, but the field is much better filled than formerly. Mr. Davis had better look to his laurels. Perhaps he has long since been aware of this. He tells still a good story, and always knows how to interest his reader, but the new themes seem to lack originality and spontaneity. We long for something less conventional and hackneyed. In this collection "The Grand Cross of the Crescent," and "The Naked Man" are the most appealing, the former for its sense of humor, the latter for its unexpected and satisfactory dénouement.

**Deland, Margaret. The Voice.** Pp. 85. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.

Perhaps Mrs. Deland herself is no better known and loved than dear old Dr. Lavendar, the charitable, fair-minded, lovable country parson of her former stories. We are glad to find him in this new little story, together with his friend, "Dr. Willie King." Phillipa Roberts's father was an Irvingite, and constantly listened for the "Voice of God," but Phillipa wanted something more tangible and looked with longing eyes on the stalwart young Presbyterian pastor, John Fenn, "who measured every man's chance of salvation by his own theological yardstick." Dr. Lavendar, with his clear-seeing eye, soon saw what was happening. When Phillipa resorted innocently to love-potions and charms, and thereby nearly killed the young minister, the doctor came gallantly to the rescue. With the help of Dr. King, he healed all the wounds, physical and mental, and brought the whole situation to a satisfactory solution. And that is the story—sweet, simple and convincing.

**De Chateaubriant, Alphonse. The Keynote** (translation). Pp. 233. New York: Hodder & Stoughton, Geo. H. Doran Company. $1.20.

Even a masterpiece in a foreign language is slightly at disadvantage in a translation, but this one by Lady Davidson, of the book which, under the title "Monsieur des Lourdines," won the "Prix Goncourt," leaves the reader with no feeling of dissatisfaction. The theme is sweet and wholesome: "Its merit lies not in liveliness of plot, wealth of incident, or pandering to the elemental passions, but in the extraordinary appeal to the best and purest side of human nature." It is not an unusual situation to have a delicate, refined, home-loving country squire break his heart and fortune over a dissolute and ungrateful spendthrift of a son. But the originality of the present tale lies in the atmosphere of sweetness and gentleness that pervades the narrative. The devotion of the gentle old man to his invalid wife, his graceless son, his home, and his servants, is extremely pathetic, particularly when he steals away by himself with his beloved violin and draws consolation from its music. At last, in some subtle way, the father's love and gentleness triumph over the hard-heartedness of the son, whose apparent indifference melts under the influence of his father's love and purity. It is the triumph of music over the human soul.

**Hewlett, Maurice. Mrs. Lancelot.** Pp. 398. New York: The Century Co. $1.35 net.

It is reasonable to suppose that every writer has some motive in choice of plot and plan of development, but it is difficult to follow Mr. Hewlett's reasons for some of his theories and evident beliefs. The "Comedy of Assumptions" began when Georgiana Strangways became the wife of Charles Lancelot, a self-centered, ambitious young government worker, who thought himself slated for political preferment, and was ready to sacrifice everything to the attainment of that goal. Georgiana, pale, fragile, and conscientious,

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might have been very happy if Charles had loved himself less, but his brain had room for only one thought, his own advancement. Then comes the adoration of the reigning duke, which she suffers, but controls, and lastly the stormy passion of the poet Gervaise, who, having worshiped years in silence, finally persuades her to defy conventions and seek happiness with him and the con tions of his love. We wouldn't care to say what we think of Charles while all this is happening, but we must deplore seeing Mr. Hewlett's constructive powers devoted to such an unsatisfactory and unsavory subject.

**Locke, William J. The Joyous Adventures of Aristide Pujol.** Illustrated. Pp. 325. New York: John Lane Company. $1.35.

The delineation of unique characters is Mr. Locke's strong point, and "Aristide Pujol" is one of his best. The man's life and love-story are revealed in a series of chapters which are chronicles of interesting episodes, each a complete story in itself, and each shedding new and illuminating light on the many-sided character of a lovable, irresistible, irresponsible son of the sunny south of France. "The man's life was as disconnected as a pack of cards, and his history is a category of terminations." Under a surface of apparently unprincipled actions lurks a superior sense of honor, and under the thoughtless, heartless action of the moment beats the warm and sympathetic heart of the real man. The book bubbles with spontaneous fun. The reader learns to love the "soldier of fortune," who never neglects an opportunity to do good to others under the cloak of self-gratification. The author has touched gently the strings of the emotions, and drawn forth the music of laughter and tears with genuine power.

**Oppenheim, James. The Olympian.** Pp. 418. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.35 net.

Mr. Oppenheim has here developed in lavish detail the theme of a young man's almost phenomenal rise to Olympian heights of success in business. Kirby Trask came to New York, at the age of twenty-four, from an Iowa town, where his rather unusual force of character and apparent bigness of mind had imprest his associates with his inevitable future success. Inexperience, however, lack of worldly knowledge, and easy loss of courage, gave him many a hard knock before he "made good." The history of his failures, as well as his successes, and the comprehensive and startling revelations of conditions in the city, as brought out in his necessary experiences, make up the meat of the book. Kirby makes progress steadily from inefficiency and false pride to proper control of himself and his fate. In every crisis of the hero's life the author has shown how a woman's power stimulated and strengthened him. The episodes described are marked by comedy and tragedy alike. While the body of the book is given to discussion of business opportunities and methods, there is a strong and well-developed love-story, full of romance and charm, sympathetically told.

**Van Dyke, Henry. The Unknown Quantity.** Pp. 370. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1912. $1.50 net.

If the meaning of the title were not explanatory enough Dr. Van Dyke has written a charming little preface to his book, which suggests great possibilities and causes the reader to peruse with eagerness the pages that follow. "Changes for good or ill take place in the heart of man for which his intellect gives no reason—there is the secret, incalculable influence of one life on another. I am thinking of human and familiar things, quite natural and inevitable, as it seems, which make us feel that life is threaded through and through by the unknown quantity." The stories are none of them long or pretentious—just bits of real life, episodes of love and experience, tinged sometimes with mysticism, sometimes with subtle suggestions whose interpretations differ according to the reader's own ideas and corroborative experience. No one tale stands out with especial brilliancy from the others. In fact, one might be pardoned for expecting something a little more startling, but Dr. Van Dyke's name is sufficient guaranty for a high standard maintained and a general excellence that promises pleasure and enjoyment to the reader. The allegorical character of some of the "Half-Told Tales" will appeal especially to one who likes to have something left to his own imagination.

**Watanna, Onoto. The Honorable Miss Moonlight.** New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.

The fascination of Japan and the dramatic elements of a Geisha love-story could not be in better hands than those of Onoto Watanna, a native by birth, but imbued by education and training with all the Western ideals of civilization. It seems impossible to have a romance of Japan without tragedy and passionate suffering, but there is always a tenderness and sweetness about them alluring in their Oriental originality. This is not a problem book, except as some of the Japanese customs present problems to the thoughtful mind. The author narrates in a simple and direct way the intense love-story of the beautiful little Geisha, "Spider" (the Honorable Miss Moonlight), and the tragic circumstances that grew out of that love. The author has written, as usual, with a sympathetic touch.

## MR. SHUSTER'S BOOK ON PERSIA

**Shuster, W. Morgan. The Strangling of Persia.** 8vo, pp. 423. New York: The Century Co. $2.50 net.

Mr. Shuster's experience and, as the world might call it, his failure as Financial Agent for Persia, remind readers of Gordon's desperate devotion in his attempt to pacify the Sudan. Both were able and earnest men. Both were mistaken in the elements, political and racial, with which they had to do. The American was the more fortunate, in that he not only, like the English General, saved his reputation, but also escaped with his life. Experienced as the Financial Agent of Persia was in the legal and banking departments of his office, he was not so completely at home amid the sinuous unscrupulosities of European diplomacy and found himself caught, as in a trap, between the intrigues of Russia and of England, while the Persian Government was too far paralyzed to protect him. In the present volume he gives a full account of his experiences. He writes with a verve and sometimes with a wittiness that make his book very readable. At the same time he shows a complete mastery of the details of Persia's political and financial situation. Persia wanted money to effect needed reforms. In the following words he gives an instance of the way in which Russia and England balked her efforts to effect a loan:

"The Persian Government, starting in December, 1909, had been seeking to obtain a loan of about $2,500,000 from the Russian and British Governments, but the conditions which the two Powers endeavored to impose upon the granting of this assistance was so dangerous to, and even destructive of, Persia's independence that the Medjlis [the Parliament] was compelled to reject them. Shortly thereafter Persia entered into negotiations with a private banking-house in London for a loan, and it was upon the point of being concluded on terms mutually satisfactory, when, in October, 1910, the negotiations were brought to an end through the action of the British Government, working in harmony with Russia, whereby Persia was prevented from realizing money on the crown jewels which she was ready to pledge for the loan. All this time Russia had been openly endeavoring to extort a number of valuable concessions from the Persian Medjlis as the price of withdrawing her troops from Northern Persia. The general attitude of the two Powers toward Persia was marked with increasing unfriendliness and hostility."

But the financial position of Persia was complicated by the dishonesty of the Persian officials themselves, which rendered the presence at Teheran of an outside controlling power absolutely necessary. As Mr. Shuster says:

"The need for somewhat unusual control of the finances in Persia was not in order to effect any change in the guaranty of the foreign loans, but to enable the Treasurer-General to stamp out the wide-spread corruption and dishonesty which prevailed among the Persian officials themselves, and, by causing the internal taxes to be paid to the Government, actually to better the position of all foreign creditors whose loans in the last instance, in case the specific guaranty should at any time be insufficient, would have had to be paid out of the General revenues and resources of the Persian Government.

"In other words, efficient financial control was necessary for purely internal reasons, and had nothing whatever to do with the foreign loans except to increase their security. Had some such legislation not been passed, it would have been utterly impossible for any progress whatsoever to have been made toward practical financial reorganization, and the Treasurer-General and his American associates would have spent their time in fruitless battles against the corrupt cliques of government officials, whose selfish interests lay in maintaining the *status quo* of chaos and confusion in fiscal matters."

The two ultimatums of Russia and the connivance and support of the English Foreign Minister, Lord Grey, sealed the decree for the strangling of Persian nationality, and eventually resulted in Persia's rejection of Mr. Shuster and his proposals for many admirable and necessary reforms.

Mr. Shuster gives a detailed account of his personal experiences in Persia, which will form an admirable handbook for American ministers in the East. He does not speak hopefully of Persia's future. To quote his words:

"The writer had no illusions about altruism in international affairs. There is, of course, no excuse for self-deception. But one of the lessons to be learned from the overthrow of Persia is that the civilized world has far to travel before it may rise up and call itself blest. The Persian people, fighting for a chance to live and govern themselves instead of remaining the serfs of wholly heartless and corrupt leaders, de-

(*Continued on page* 806)

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# MOTOR-TRUCKS AND MOTOR-CARS

## RAILWAYS PROMOTING GOOD ROADS

NOT a little has been said in official railway reports and elsewhere of the inroads made by automobiles on the passenger traffic of steam-cars and trolley lines. Coincident with these reports come other items of news, showing that some of the railway managers are promoting the good-roads movement, believing that good roads will benefit rather than injure the railways. That such benefits will come to them seems inevitable in the matter of freight, if not in passengers. *Motor* for October has an article on this subject by W. E. Williams, who finds that some of the railways "are spending good money and lots of it to educate the public to permanent highway improvement." He says:

"It means an increase in crops, which will within a few years double the freight traffic of the railways. And it is this consideration that has made the steam railway one of the most enthusiastic as well as one of the most powerful allies of the motorist. The railway campaign for permanently improved wagon roads has centered in the Middle West, because the Middle West is the granary of the continent. And, with the single exception of the motorists themselves, no other one influence has been so great a factor in that wonderful renaissance of road building which has swept over the West in the past three years.

"Practically all of the railways centering in the Middle West have in one way or another encouraged good roads. The Frisco and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, however, have easily been leaders in the movement. Both have spent many hundreds of thousands of dollars in spreading the gospel of highway improvement, and they will spend millions before they have attained the results they desire. Both keep 'good roads' trains and expensive corps of instructors busy for at least half of the year. The principal work has been done in Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma. There are few towns on their lines whose residents are not familiar with a railway good-roads meeting and school of instruction.

"The work of the Frisco is typical of all that has been done by railways in this direction. B. F. Yoakum, of New York, chairman of the executive board of the Frisco, is the directing genius behind the work, and the train carrying the school of highway instruction is called the 'B. F. Yoakum Good-Roads Train.' Mr. Yoakum himself, on various occasions, has taken time from his multitudinous affairs to spend a day or two with the train in order to deliver addresses upon highway improvement. And Mr. Yoakum believes that roads should be built not only to accommodate wagon traffic, but touring-car and motor-truck traffic. There may be a few things about the development of the motor-car business that do not work to his interests, but he is no reactionary. He believes that railways should meet conditions by delivering the goods, not by discouraging progress.

"The Frisco went into the good roads campaign thoroughly prepared. It didn't stint expenses. Mr. Yoakum saw a chance to get back an incalculably large profit when highways should be improved. 'It is to good roads, not to railways, that the country must largely look for its future growth and development,' he said. 'Railways can not prosper unless the country prospers. Let's not slight our part of the work.'

"So the Frisco sent out a good-roads train of four cars. In addition to the cost of the rolling stock and the operating expenses of the train, more than $40,000 was spent in equipping the train. Good-roads experts were hired and the Frisco detailed employees and officials to help out. In addition to this, the Government was induced to send its own experts along. The Frisco paid the living expenses of the party, as well as the cost of operating the train.

"The make-up of the train was unique. The baggage-car carried a roller and crusher and the power to operate them. The second car contained every modern road-making device. It had been sent to Washington and equipped by the Government good-roads bureau. The third car was a large coach used for a lecture-car. This was equipped with samples of road-making materials, relief maps showing the topographical problems to be considered, pictures of model roads, and even a few bits of model road-bed. There was also a stereopticon and moving-picture outfit for use in illustrating the lectures. The last car of the train was the living quarters of the party of experts and educators. From April 1 to the middle of September this train covered 7,500 miles in eleven States, and instruction was given to more than 50,000 men.

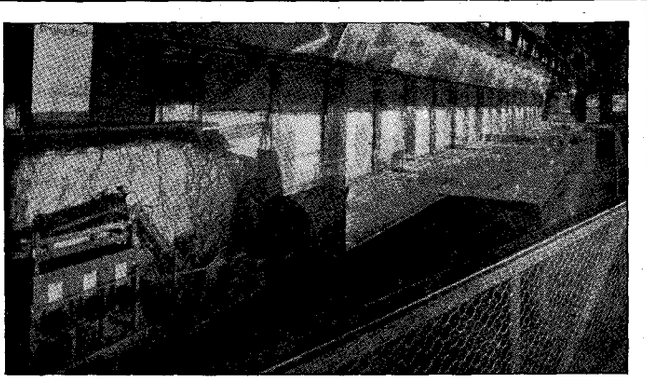
"While the Frisco was doing this great work for the farmer and the motorist, the Santa Fe was carrying on a similar project, which, I believe, was a year or two older than the Frisco's educational campaign. It covered the Middle West and Southwest lines of its system. In addition to sending out its good-roads special, the Santa Fe announced that it would cooperate in a financial way with good-roads organizations.

"The work has only begun. It will be carried on for years. The railways can not stop, because their traffic officials have discovered that under ordinary circumstances, railways earn large profits only on business originating in regions which have good roads. The reason is that improved highways and heavy crops always go hand in hand, the former stimulating the latter."

## THE LEGALITY OF NEW HIGHWAY BONDS

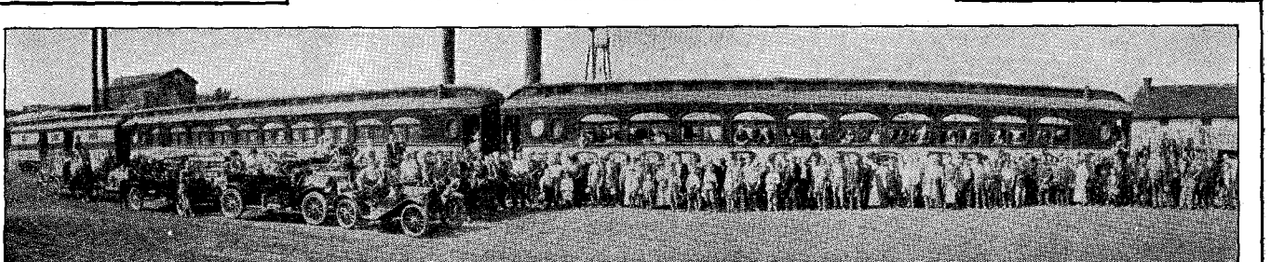
At the election on November 5, a proposal in New York State to issue $50,000,000 of additional highway bonds will be voted on. Late in October the question was seriously raised as to the constitutionality of such an issue. Those who question the constitutionality of the issue point out that, under Article VII, the aggregate highway debts authorized shall not at any one time exceed the sum of $50,000,000. By voting the new issue that sum would be exceeded. The logical conclusion from this view is that, unless the constitution is amended, no more highway bonds can be issued in New York for nearly fifty years. It is a curious fact that there is no restriction on bond issues by referendum when the bonds are for other purposes than highway improvements. Highway bonds, however, can not exceed $50,000,000. The New York *Times* reports interviews with Henry W. Taft and Frederic R. Coudert, prominent New York lawyers, on this subject. It says:

(*Continued on page* 798)



From "Motor."

INTERIOR OF THE "LECTURE-CAR," IN WHICH INSTRUCTION IS GIVEN AT STOPPING-POINTS ALONG THE LINE OF THE RAILROAD.



From "Motor."

THE TRAIN AS IT HAS STOPT AT A BACKWOODS HAMLET WHILE INSTRUCTION IS GIVEN TO THE PEOPLE OF THE PLACE.

A GOOD-ROADS TRAIN IN THE SOUTHWEST.

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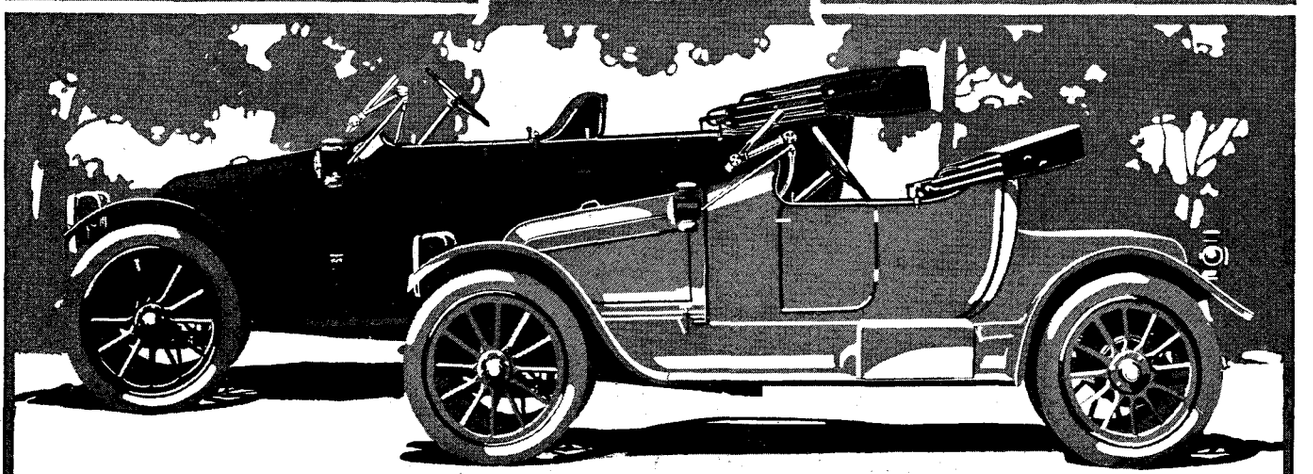
Franklin



# Franklin Little Six—Thirty

A graceful, distinctive car, with all the smoothness, silence and flexibility of six cylinder construction. Light weight, economical to run, easy riding, fast over the road. Unusually able with ample reserve power for every requirement. Five passenger Touring; Two passenger Victoria-Phaeton. Price $2800.

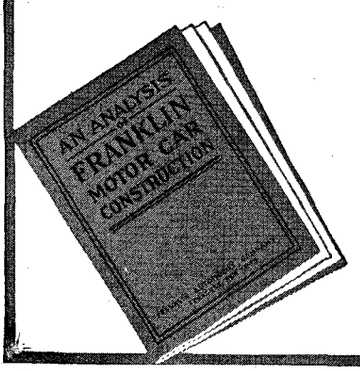
As a man of affairs you will be particularly interested in knowing why the Franklin has stuck so consistently to its distinctive principles of construction—direct air cooling, light weight, full elliptic springs, a wood frame and large tires.

We have done so because it has been absolutely proven, under all conditions of service by thousands of Franklin owners for eleven years, that these principles are directly responsible for the unusual results obtained from Franklin cars.

For example: Franklin cars use less gasoline, averaging from 20% to 35% greater mileage per gallon. This is the result of the exceptional efficiency of the Franklin direct air cooled motor. Franklin cars average from 400 to 600 miles per gallon of oil, without smoke. This is due to our new and improved re-circulating oiling system. Franklin cars use fewer tires. This is the result of light weight on large tires, and because the tires are not pounded by rigid, unyielding construction. Franklin cars travel faster in the long run, ride easier and last longer because of the shock-absorbing properties of the full-elliptic springs, resilient wood frame and flexible drive system.

These principles are explained more fully and Franklin construction is analyzed point by point in a simple, non-technical way in a book recently written by our engineers, entitled "An Analysis of Franklin Motor Car Construction."

We will be glad to send this book, together with our catalogue, to any one who is seriously considering the purchase of a car of Franklin quality.




OTHER FRANKLIN MODELS

G Runabout, 4 cylinder 18 h.p. 2 passenger $1650
D Torpedo-Phaeton, 6 cylinder, 38 h.p. 4 passenger - $3500
H Limousine, 6 cylinder, 38 h.p. 7 passenger - - - $4750
G Touring, 4 cylinder, 25 h.p. 5 passenger $2000
D Touring, 6 cylinder, 38 h.p. 5 passenger $3500
H Touring, 6 cylinder, 38 h.p. 7 passenger - - - $3750

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SYRACUSE NEW YORK

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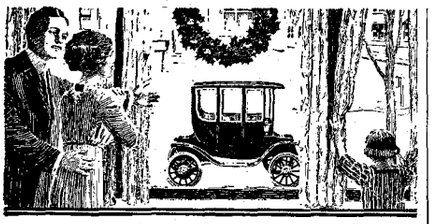

# This Christmas Give Your Wife an Electric

## An Electric for her

*very own*—what more enjoyable surprise could your wife receive on Christmas morning? Every woman longs to own an Electric. Every woman knows the comfort, convenience and heightened social prestige it gives. Why not make this the *happiest* Christmas?

## Your wife would

love to drive about in her own Electric—quiet, fashionable, simple and safe. She can pay her social calls; do her shopping; attend the theatre and reception. *You* will enjoy the convenience of it, too.

## And Christmas is

the season of seasons for an Electric. The cold, biting winds and snow flurries without make you feel all the cozier within an Electric. There is such exhilarating pleasure in gliding noiselessly down the boulevard, through the park, threading in and out of congested traffic—quickly, easily, without bother or effort.

## Driving an Electric

is simplicity itself—no trouble whatever. Any woman—even a child—can operate an Electric efficiently. The first cost of an Electric is decidedly moderate when you consider its lasting, satisfactory service. Maintenance expense and cost of power is far lower than that for other types of cars.

*Interesting literature about the Electric Vehicle sent gladly. Write today.*

***Before you buy any car —consider the Electric***

**ELECTRIC VEHICLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA**
**124 West 42nd Street**
BOSTON NEW YORK (46) CHICAGO

## MOTOR-TRUCKS AND CARS

(*Continued from page* 796)

"In a general way they are of the opinion that the additional bond issue is legal. Mr. Taft, after reading the two sections relating to appropriations of money or bonds for highway improvements and the referendum to be submitted to the people at the polls, decided that the two sections (4 and 12 of Article VII) did not conflict, and a vote appropriating an additional bond issue of $50,000,000 for that specific purpose would apparently be valid.

"Frederic R. Coudert gave the two sections a brief reading and concluded that Section 12 contained no prohibition against a referendum being submitted to the people for approval of a further issue of bonds.

"'Under Section 12,' he said, 'the legislature has no further power to authorize an issue of bonds without the approval of the people. Section 12 plainly limits the officers of the State Government to an issue of $50,000,000 of bonds. All virtue under Section 12 having been exhausted by the issue of the bonds, while there are $50,000,000 of bonds outstanding, is a dead section. But there appears to be no limitation in Section 12 to prevent the legislature from referring to the people for approval the question of another issue of bonds for the specific purpose of highway improvements.'"

### THE BUILDING OF A CHEAP CAR IN ENGLAND

Reports still come from England of the deep interest taken by motorists and automobile manufacturers in the production of a British car to sell for not more than $1,000. Engineers, who have been closely studying the cheap American cars sold in that country, are said to be positive that a good $1,000 car can be produced in England. Robert W. Brewer, who has spent several weeks of the past summer in studying American industry, is reported in a London letter to *The Automobile* as saying:

"There is a market for this small car. It must equal similar American cars in performance, so that it will meet the American car not only at home, but also in our colonies. In Canada and Australia, bodies could be supplied for such a car by makers in the respective countries. In selling cars, appearance goes a long way, and to develop a rapidly growing business it will be necessary for the manufacturer to cater to the wants of the public in bodies.

"The feeling is gaining ground here that it is far better for the buyer to purchase a stock car for $1,000 and spend a little additional money in adapting it to his own purposes than it is to buy a more expensive car produced to suit his particular whims. It is not the intention of the movement to start a cooperative scheme, as has been voiced by certain trade journals. The plan is that all those who are supplying the manufacturing company with parts, or who are rendering service by sales or otherwise, shall become stockholders in the concern. In this way they make their profit and receive a fair and reasonable payment.

"It is not a question of tariff whether the cars that sell at $1,000 can be made or not. We can make the car at the price. The time will come when by good management and modern business methods the all-British $1,000 car will make itself seriously felt by those who import American cars. We hope that soon a strong Unionist government will be in power, and will be enabled to pass such measures in Parliament as will put a substantial tariff on the importation of American cars, so that in spite of the cutting of prices, the price to the consumer will remain at least equal to that which is charged for the British product.

"The production of the $1,000 car will not interfere in any way with any of the existing motor-car firms in England. It will educate the buying public to the use of a British car in preference to an American one."

Another engineer who has studied the situation is reported as having said: "The majority of motor-cars in the United States are not made by one single firm; they are made by dozens of firms, each of which is a specialist in the making of certain parts. They are then assembled at the factory and given a name. The total cost of every part which goes to make a complete car of a really high standard sold in the United States at $1,500 is approximately $625. What we want is a combination of firms in this country, each to supply various parts for the British car."

### GASOLINE DEMAND OVERTAKING PRODUCTION

A writer in *Automobile Topics* discusses the pressing question of the demand for gasoline being so great as to threaten soon to outrun production. Authentic figures of production are available for the whole period of crude-oil history, running back now somewhat more than sixty years. The production in this country for 1910 was 209,556,048 barrels. The production for the whole world in the same year was 327,472,256 barrels, from which it appears that the United States produced about 64 per cent. of the total. The production in this country in 1859, when production began, was only 2,000 barrels. The production was 5,260,748 barrels in 1870; 26,286,123 barrels in 1880; 45,823,572 barrels in 1890; and 63,620,529 barrels in 1900. The increase, therefore, in this country since 1900 has been tremendous. This country not only leads as the world's greatest producer of petroleum, but it provides the greatest market for the refined products. Discussing the naphtha and gasoline products, the writer says:

"Turning to the question of refining, it is well known that from the destructive distillation of petroleum three principal classes of products are obtained, namely, the naphthas, illuminating oils, and lubricants. . . . . .

"Gasoline is one of the several products obtainable from crude naphtha. Hence, from a given quantity of crude oil not more than 12 per cent. of automobile fuel can be obtained by methods of refining at present recognized—that is, so long as the consumer insists that the fuel for his motor-vehicle be known as gasoline and that it behave according to certain preconceived and perfectly arbitrary notions as to how automobile fuel should behave. Thus the exhaustion of certain fields and development of others is bound to have a definite effect not only on the quantity of gasoline produced, but also on its quality.

"Estimating the probable yields of crude naphtha in 11 States on the basis of figures given, there are shown for 1909 roughly 181.7 million barrels of crude oil from which 15.6 million barrels of naphtha were produced, as against 198.4 million barrels of oil in 1910, producing 15.1 million barrels of naphtha. In other words, despite a gain of 16.7 million barrels of crude, or 9.2 per cent., there was a loss of nearly 500,000

(*Continued on page* 800)

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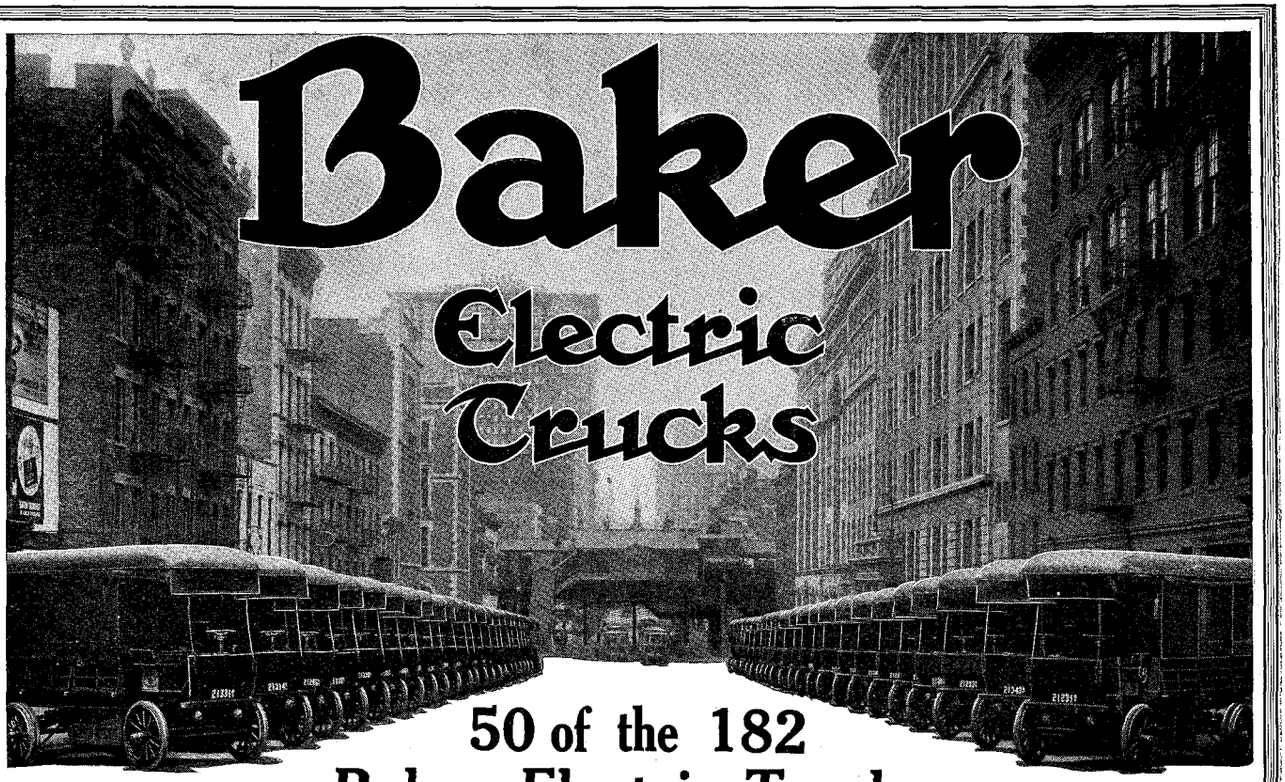


# 50 of the 182 Baker Electric Trucks Bought by the American Express Company

A modern delivery system is governed by two controlling factors—Economy and Reliability.

One of the great companies to give this problem special study was the American Express Company, and to give themselves opportunity to try out various makes of cars in their own way, they purchased several of different makes, both electric and gasoline, and put them into service.

Over two years of exhaustive comparative tests ensued, and the results obtained from the Baker Electrics in these tests were so highly satisfactory that this company placed an order for 50 Bakers. It has since placed additional orders, making a total of 182 Bakers.

Any business, large or small, that wants to save money in its delivery department, should get the facts about the wonderful Baker. It is first, last, and all the time, THE TRUCK OF ECONOMY, coupled with unequalled RELIABILITY.

ECONOMY OF OPERATION: On account of the small amount of current it consumes—less per ton-mile than any other Electric Truck; on account of its simplicity of construction—non-mechanical and inexpensive men learn to operate a Baker satisfactorily in less than an hour.

ECONOMY OF MAINTENANCE: On account of the use of the highest grade materials and workmanship, the small number and cheapness of wearing parts, the accessibility of these parts, the absence of all complicated machinery, no cooling system, no valves, no radiators, no carburetor, no ignition system, no sliding and cam gears, no clutch, no gasoline, no excessive speed.

The superiority of the Electric Truck over the Gasoline for city work is thoroughly established. There are Electrics which have been in constant use for from ten to twelve years, and are still giving satisfactory service.

Trucks employing other means of power, rarely, if ever, give a record like this, on account of the wear and grind due to the nature of their construction. And with this tremendous difference in durability, the month to month maintenance expense of a Baker is far less than that of any other car. Let us send you figures on this point applied to your own conditions.

Fourteen years' experience stands back of every Baker—experience that covers the creation and perfection of every important feature in the development of the electric vehicle industry. With such an engineering record as this, there can be no question as to the correctness of Baker design, construction, or workmanship.

**The Baker line extends from 500 pounds to 4-ton capacity — all having the service backing of the largest plant of its kind in the world. Let us study your delivery problems. Our Transportation Cost Bureau *is at your disposal without charge or obligation.***
**OPEN TERRITORY: We solicit applications from men or concerns in unoccupied territory who are equipped to handle the Baker.**

## The Baker Motor Vehicle Company

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***Makers also of Baker Electric Coupes, Victorias, Broughams, etc.***

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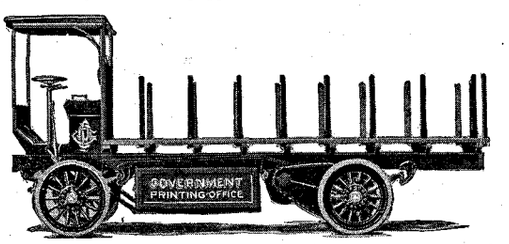
***Representatives in Other Leading Cities***

Baker 500-pound Electric Truck—for retailers' light delivery work.




Baker 4-ton Electric Truck suitable for manufacturers and wholesalers in all lines where heavy service is required.

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LOOK FOR THE EAGLE A WATER MARK — IT'S A GOOD HABIT

¶ There is a firm in Pittsburgh making plain Iron Pipe which is so good that they put their name in raised letters on every length of it. They want to be sure that the user will know they stand back of its quality—and that it is Good Pipe for that reason.

"EAGLE A" WRITING PAPERS
TRADE MARKED WATER MARKED

¶ Now, all Writing Paper probably looks alike to you. But some are the actual equivalent in paper quality for their price, and some are not. To you, the quality-value of a Bond Paper is about as intangible as the quality-value of Iron Pipe.

¶ So we have Trade-Marked Thirty-Four Bond Papers with the Water-Mark of "the Eagle and the A" because they are good papers, and so that you might be able to identify them.

¶ There is an "Eagle A" Bond Paper for every use, because there is one at every price—from 6c to 24c a pound.

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Or, write us and we shall send you a Handsome Portfolio of Specimens.

Be Opinionated about your stationery. Tell your Printer you want him to use

COUPON BOND

*The De Luxe Business Paper*

You ought to have samples of it.

In writing please mention which of these Sample Sets you prefer.

AMERICAN·WRITING·PAPER·COMPANY
25 Main Street; Holyoke, Massachusetts
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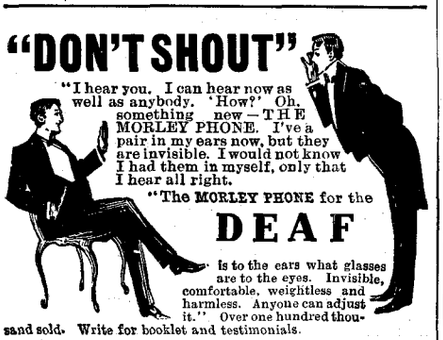
SECURITY TRUST BOND — GOVERNMENT BOND — STANDARD BOND CONTRACT BOND COUPON BOND — OLD HAMPSHIRE BOND PEERLESS BOND ARGYLE BOND — CROWN BOND PARCHMENT BOND BONNAR BOND

INDENTURE BOND — MAGNA CHARTA BOND — UNIVERSAL BOND

Some men feel that fine literature is something beyond them—something requiring a certain "higher education"—when as a matter of fact, all they need to fully understand and appreciate the beauties of good books is a copy of the Standard Dictionary.

"DON'T SHOUT"



"I hear you. I can hear now as well as anybody. 'How?' Oh, something new—THE MORLEY PHONE. I've a pair in my ears now, but they are invisible. I would not know I had them in myself, only that I hear all right.

"The MORLEY PHONE for the DEAF

is to the ears what glasses are to the eyes. Invisible, comfortable, weightless and harmless. Anyone can adjust it." Over one hundred thousand sold. Write for booklet and testimonials.

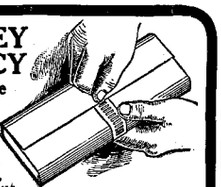
THE MORLEY CO., Dept. 772, Perry Bldg., Phila.

"THE SANITARY" Individual Communion CUPS

List of thousands of churches using our cups and FREE CATALOG with quotations sent upon request.

Sanitary Communion Outfit Co., 54th St., Rochester, N. Y.

TIME, MONEY and EFFICIENCY
Demand this Envelope



**Time** Because the steel clasps fasten instantly—no tying or untying of tapes.

**Money** Because they are made of red rope fibre, lighter than leather, but firm, tough and durable.

**Efficiency** Because you don't have to pull out a hundred papers to find one—look at the index and get the one you want immediately.

STEEL-TYE EXPANDING ENVELOPE

is needed by everyone with papers to file or carry. Holds 1 to 100 papers and the steel clasp adjusts to fit contents. Each envelope is indexed.

Steel-Tye Envelopes are made of red rope fibre, tough and durable but light. Used by U. S. Government and hundreds of big companies. Made in all sizes including vertical file. Sold by stationers everywhere. If you don't find them, write us for full information and Catalogue No. 21.

GEO. B. GRAFF CO. - Boston, Mass.

## MOTOR-TRUCKS AND CARS

(*Continued from page* 798)

barrels in the yield of crude naphtha, or 3.2 per cent., owing to the altered composition of the crudes.

"The process of refining crude naphtha is analogous to the method whereby crude petroleum is refined. That is to say, passing over the technicalities of the 'sweetening' processes—treatments for removing various impurities and particularly deodorizing the oil—the crude naphtha is heated in a still to a given temperature and the issuing vapor condensed and drawn off into a tank. After a period it becomes necessary to raise the temperature of the mass in the still in order to continue the flow of vapor through the condenser coils, and with every such change of temperature the nature of the product changes. Other influences, like the introduction of live steam into the still at the proper time, the cooling of the upper walls of the still to cause a portion of the vapor to be condensed and fall back into the boiling mass below, thereby undergoing the change known to the distiller as 'cracking,' likewise serve to alter the nature of the product.

"To separate the resulting distillates it is necessary merely to divert the flow from the condenser into different tanks. The process is continuous; the distillate flowing for any given length of time—it matters little how long or short a period—is a mixture of hydrocarbons. The significant fact just here is that the ordinary process of refining does not produce a series of distinct and chemically standardized products, but always a series of mixtures.

"It is assumed that 15 gallons of gasoline will be consumed per week by the average car during the active touring period of the year amounting to, say, 32 weeks. This would account for 480 gallons per car. It is further supposed that two-thirds of all cars are inactive for the balance of the year, owing to one cause or another, and that of the one-third remaining in service, an average consumption of 10 gallons a week is required, notwithstanding bad roads and increased idle running to prevent freezing in very cold weather. And it is assumed that this lower rate of consumption holds for only 15 out of the remaining 20 weeks in the year. One-third of all the cars in use, therefore, would require 150 additional gallons of fuel each, or the average consumption per car of all cars in use would be one-third of this amount, or 50 gallons. The average consumption per car per year is therefore set down at 530 gallons, or, in round numbers, 12½ barrels.

"For commercial vehicles an average daily mileage of 50 is allowed with a consumption of 5 miles per gallon, or a total average consumption of 10 gallons a day. It is assumed that this average extends over a period of 250 days a year for all cars in service, making a total of 2,500 gallons per car per year, or practically 60 barrels of gasoline per machine.

"The total numbers of pleasure-cars in service each year since 1903 are based on production estimates carefully compiled, with allowances for the effects of foreign commerce, both import and export, on the total consumption figure, and also with a view to correcting for obsolence. They are believed to be conservative. The annual production figures used in this connection are tabulated herewith.

"This checks up pretty closely with recent registration figures and supplementary estimates for States in which registration is not required, and is believed to represent

(*Continued on page* 802)

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c per case of 6 glass stoppered bottles.

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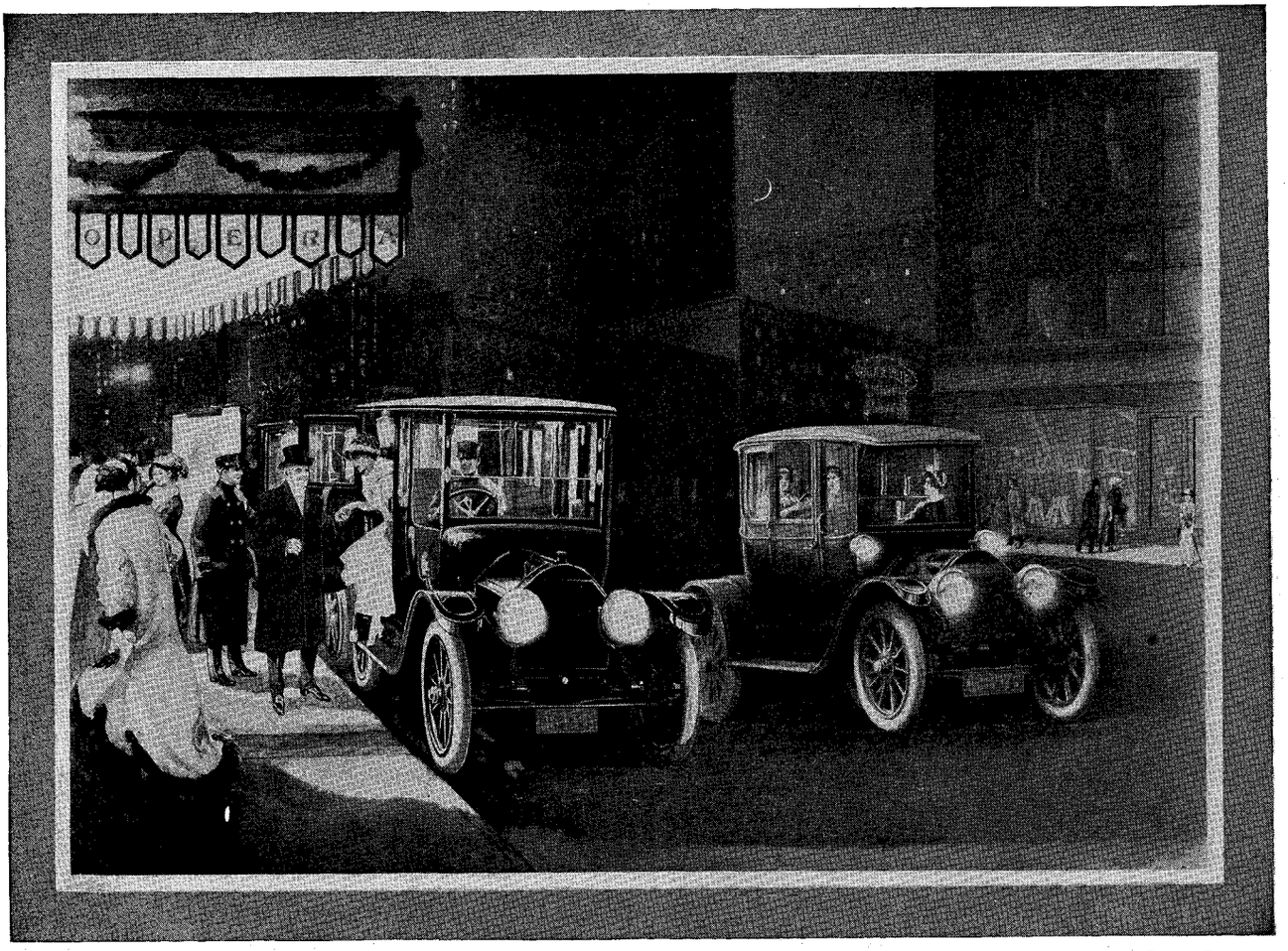
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

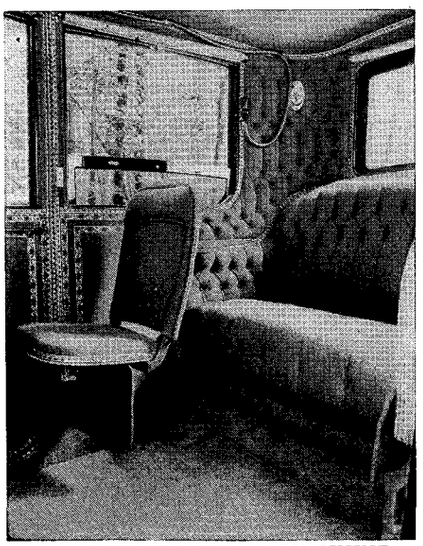


**Appreciation of Cadillac luxury as exemplified in the enclosed types, reaches its height among those who can afford any car, no matter what its price.**

### THE CADILLAC LIMOUSINE

The Cadillac Limousine has rapidly advanced to the position of leadership of enclosed cars.

It finds its greatest sale among those who place luxury, comfort, ease, richness, taste, dignity, elegance and refinement above all price consideration and who are satisfied with nothing short of that which represents these qualifications in the highest degree.



INTERIOR OF CADILLAC LIMOUSINE

The improved Delco automatic cranking device, the electric lights both inside and out, the powerful, quiet motor, the ample wheel base, the large wheels and tires, the flexible yielding springs, the deep, soft comfortable upholstering, the richness of trimmings and finish, all contribute to the luxuriousness of this splendid car.

The body is made of aluminum by the latest improved methods. The forward or driver's compartment, which is three-quarter enclosed, is upholstered in hand buffed, dull finished, deep grained black leather with French roll across front of cushions. The top deck above forward compartment is American black walnut.

The rear or passenger compartment with its two revolving seats, which may be folded up close to sides of body when not in use, affords accommodations for five passengers.

This compartment is upholstered in best quality blue broadcloth, trimmed with broad and narrow lace to match. The seat cushion has over-stuffed front of latest French construction.

The interior fittings include speaking tube; rosewood lever lock handles; robe rail covered with goat skin on doors; two slip pockets on center partition, edges bound with narrow lace; toilet case.

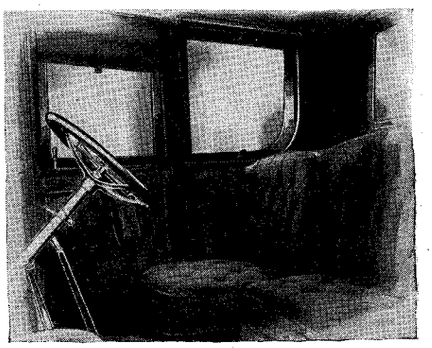
The electric lighting equipment consists of two head lights, two pillar lights, two interior lights, tail light and speedometer light.

**Price F. O. B. Detroit $3,250**

### THE CADILLAC COUPE

The Cadillac Coupe is a worthy companion of the Cadillac Limousine. It is the leading car of its type.

The body is made of aluminum by the latest improved methods. There are accommodations for four passengers, two alongside the driver and one on drop seat in front. The driver's seat is hinged, permitting entrance at and exit from the right side of the car.



INTERIOR OF CADILLAC COUPE

The upholstering is in hand buffed black leather, trimmed with broad and narrow lace.

The equipment includes the improved Delco electric system, embodying automatic self-cranking device, electric lighting and ignition.

**Price F. O. B. Detroit $2,500**

# CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., - - Detroit, Michigan

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## Steam Heat Brings Out the Wool-Itch

YOU can save yourself from that annoyance when you wear Duofold.

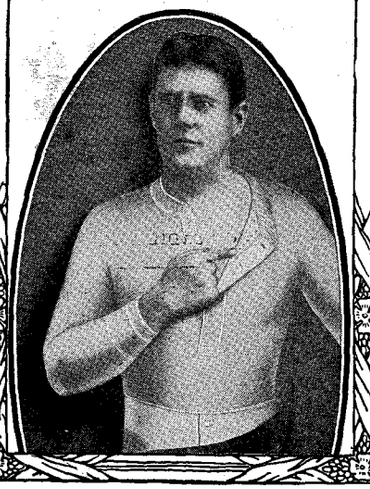
In this new underwear not a single fibre of wool touches the skin—all the wool is outside—in a light weight outer fabric—joined by firm widely-spaced stitching to a soft inner lining of thin cotton. The woolen outer fabric keeps the natural heat in and the cold out—it draws the perspiration through the cotton lining, absorbing it and thus doing away with the clammy stickiness of the heavy all cotton garment.

Improved
**Duofold**
**Health Underwear**
*Guaranteed Satisfactory*

Duofold is scoured and shrunk before the fabric is cut. Being less than half the weight of the ordinary all-wool garment it is very elastic. Even after the most careless washing it readily stretches to fit the body. Although light in weight Duofold affords perfect protection against the coldest weather—wear it and be comfortable.

**Free**—Sample of Duofold Material

**Duofold Health Underwear Co.**
10-38 Elizabeth St., Mohawk, N. Y.




(*Continued from page* 800)

fairly the number of gasoline machines in active service for each year considered.

NET DOMESTIC AUTOMOBILE CONSUMPTION ESTIMATED BY YEARS

| Year | Pleasure | Commercial |
|---|---|---|
| 1903 | 9,000 | 75 |
| 1904 | 12,000 | 75 |
| 1905 | 22,000 | 150 |
| 1906 | 30,000 | 300 |
| 1907 | 37,000 | 600 |
| 1908 | 45,000 | 1,300 |
| 1909 | 100,000 | 2,500 |
| 1910 | 160,000 | 5,000 |
| 1911 | 180,000 | 8,000 |
| 1912 | 220,000 | 12,000 |
| Total | 815,000 | 30,000 |

"A variable percentage of the crude naphtha, amounting all told to not more than one-half of the total yield, in all probability, is all that the automobile user can count on as his supply—that is, all the refined 'gasoline' that is available for automobile propulsion.

"But even considering crude naphtha as fuel and looking for the probable increase in annual production, the situation is sufficiently grave to cause every thinking man to pause long and consider. Supposing that the production of crude naphtha were to continue to increase at the rate indicated by the 1909-1910 increment, and that automobile production were to continue at its present rate without sensible increase, the lines of supply and demand would intersect at a point corresponding to the year 1922, or thereabouts. That is to say, in not more than ten years the demand for automobile fuel alone would equal the production of crude naphtha. Accounting for the demand for the naphtha products for other uses, it is plain to see that the pinch would come much sooner.

"Actually it is more reasonable to suppose that automobile production, for several years to come at least, will continue at its present rate or better, while increased production of crude naphtha is wholly dependent on the development of new resources—as it has been in the past—that is, unless means be found for increasing the yield from a given base by new methods of refining yet to be developed.

"There remains, of course, kerosene. And oil men are eager to tell how many thousand barrels of that commodity are at present held in storage awaiting a more favorable turn of the market.

"But this is not a question of kerosene at all, but of gasoline, which is the automobile fuel of to-day, the only fuel that is commonly recognized as being suitable for the purpose."

### Reactionary Maud

The judge looked back as he climbed the hill
And saw Maud Muller standing still.
But he got no encouragement from Maud.
She did not believe in the recall of the judiciary.—*Judge.*

**Proof.**—"Do you really believe, doctor, that your old medicines really keep anybody alive?" asked the skeptic.

"Surely," returned the doctor. "My prescriptions have kept three druggists and their families alive in this town for twenty years."—*Harper's Weekly.*

**Name Counted.**—"Still at Billson's lodging house, are you not?"

"No, at the Cholmondeley Apartments."

"When did you move?"

"Didn't move. They just changed the name and put up the rent."—*Boston Transcript.*

## Plymouth Furs

Wherever well dressed women gather, there Plymouth Furs will be found. Superior grade of fur, perfect workmanship and charming and original styles have made Plymouth Furs the standard, high grade furs of America.

Plymouth Furs are selected grades, but the prices are surprisingly reasonable. We sell direct to the customer and save you 10 to 20%.

### Style Book 27 Free

The new Style Book 27 shows furs at $5 to $5,000, and contains much valuable information and details. It is the best fur manual published and tells the truth about furs. Sent free on request if you advise us the kind of furs you are considering.

**Repairs at Reasonable Rates**

**PLYMOUTH FUR CO.**
120 to 150 PLYMOUTH BLDG., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

$

## Don't Pour Money Into a Hole

The man who buys a cow for *quantity* of milk production *only*, pours *money* into a *hole*. Unless his money buys the ability to yield the greatest quantity of *butter fats*, he loses not only on the original investment, but he *repeats* his loss periodically.

Intelligent breeding for 200 years has highly specialized the Jersey and made her at the same time remarkably true to type, a grand foundation to build on for further improvement. Good Jerseys cannot be bred fast enough to meet the demand.

Economic production of rich milk is the strongest point of the Jerseys. The milk of 1100 cows is taken at a certain Western creamery, one of them a Jersey; if all the 1100 cows were such Jerseys as this one, 323 of them would yield as much profit as the entire 1100.

Look closer into the Jersey as a money-maker. The more you *do*, the better pleased we'll be. Send for information that will start you right. It's free.

*When you get the Jersey you get the best there is.*

**AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB**
324 West 23d Street, New York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# Don't be Satisfied with Half-Way Knowledge of Your Motor-Car

## First, get at the fundamentals—the big, construction features that mean strength, safety, speed, power.

Here's one of the big things you ought to know about:

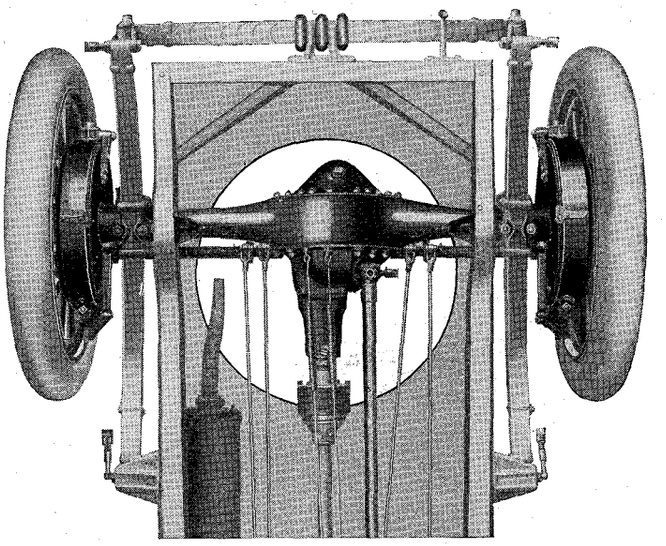
The Power-Transmiting Unit of a Timken-Detroit Rear Axle.

It's shown at the right just as you see it when the body of the car is removed and you look down on the chassis—lower on the page you see it in detail.

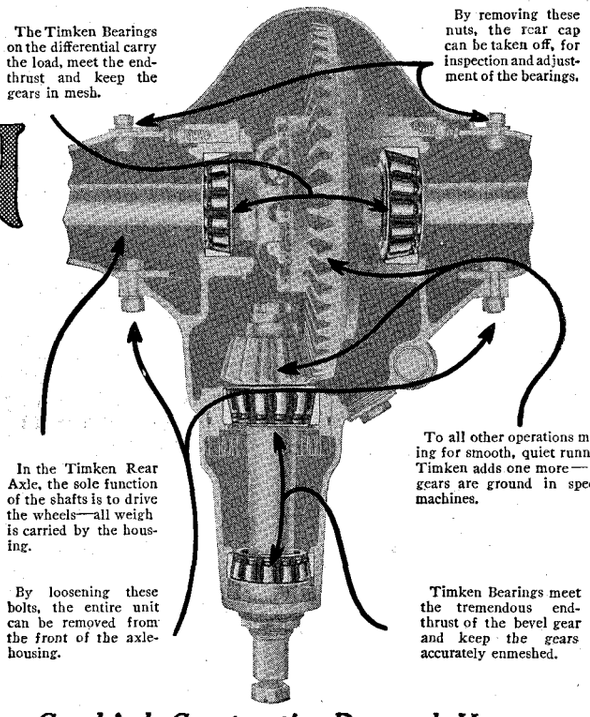
Study it—read the description carefully.

It's one of the great Timken contributions to good axle construction.

And it includes the most important single contribution to American motor-car manufacture:—Timken Tapered Roller Bearings.



Above is a picture of a Timken-Detroit Rear Axle, showing the position of the Power-Transmitting Unit illustrated in detail below.


The Timken Bearings on the differential carry the load, meet the end-thrust and keep the gears in mesh.
By removing these nuts, the rear cap can be taken off, for inspection and adjustment of the bearings.
In the Timken Rear Axle, the sole function of the shafts is to drive the wheels—all weigh is carried by the housing.
To all other operations making for smooth, quiet running Timken adds one more—the gears are ground in special machines.
By loosening these bolts, the entire unit can be removed from the front of the axle-housing.
Timken Bearings meet the tremendous end-thrust of the bevel gear and keep the gears accurately enmeshed.

# TIMKEN
## BEARINGS & AXLES

In a Timken Rear Axle all the gears—pinion, driving and differential gears—form a unit.

This unit is completely assembled and tested before it is put into the axle.

It is bolted to the front of the housing and is easily removable.

The large removable rear cap of the housing permits convenient inspection and adjustment from the rear.

The quiet running and high efficiency of Timken gears is partly due to this unit construction—proper relation of all parts is assured *before* the axle is assembled.

It is partly due to the grinding of the gears by a special Timken-built machine—*the one gear-grinding machine made* that corrects all the microscopic inaccuracies left by even the finest gear cutters.

*It is lastly and largely due to the Perfect Service given by Timken Tapered Roller Bearings.*

The Power-Transmitting Unit is carried by these bearings.

They keep shafts in line and gears accurately in mesh, *saving power* and insuring quiet running.

They do this because of three great principles of Timken Tapered Roller Bearing construction.

1. A greater load capacity than balls because they carry the load along their whole length instead of on points only.

2. Greater ability to meet force from the end as well as the side—because the rollers are tapered.

3. Perfect adjustability for wear—due to the tapered construction.

### Good Axle Construction Demands Human Integrity and Efficiency

It isn't merely one, or even all of its notable features that makes the Timken-Detroit Rear Axle.

It's really the human equation back of the whole.

An organization that began before the motor-car industry was dreamed of.

That for years has been devoted exclusively to building motor-car axles—and to nothing else.

Whose product represents the whole sum—not a part—of motor-car axle knowledge and experience: American and European.

The Timken story requires many chapters—this advertisement is only one.

Look for the others and read them—they will give you a new understanding of the modern motor-car.

You can get the whole story of axle and bearing importance and construction by writing to either address below for the Timken Primers, C-9 "On the Care and Character of Bearings," and C 10 "On the Anatomy of Automobile Axles."

THE TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLE CO., DETROIT, MICH.
THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING CO., CANTON, OHIO

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

*That certainly ought to get the business*

Can you feel that way about your letters? Do they impress a man, at a glance, as worth reading? Unread letters bring no orders. Make your letters seem as important as they are. The right kind of stationery will do it—a handsome letterheading on a substantial paper, Construction Bond.

Construction Bond is a product of modern economies in both manufacture and distribution. It is sold in large quantities direct to responsible printers and lithographers in the 160 principal cities of the United States. It carries no jobber's profit, no expense of handling small lots, no losses on questionable accounts. You can secure Construction Bond only through the best equipped and most competent manufacturing stationers in America. The result for you is always fine business stationery on a paper of manifest quality and character, all at a moderate, usable price.

As possible suggestions for the improvement of your stationery, let us send you free of charge our collection of 25 handsome specimen letterheads on Construction Bond showing its nine colors and four finishes, with envelopes to match. We will also tell you the firms in your locality who can supply Construction Bond. Please write us on your business stationery.

W. E. Wroe & Co., 1012 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

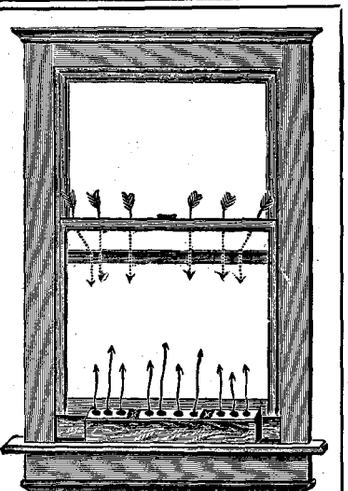
*Impressive Stationery at a Usable Price*

Fresh Air Without a Draught

*by means of a*

**Gem Ventilator**

Pat. Mar. 1, 1910



ADJUSTABLE
EFFICIENT
DURABLE

A properly ventilated room is the best safeguard of your health. **A Gem Ventilator** will give you plenty of fresh air, yet prevents draughts; keeps out rain, snow and dust, nothing enters but fresh air. Needed in every room occupied by human beings. For sale at hardware or department stores.

**GEM VENTILATOR CO., Boston, Mass.**


## THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

*Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.*

"L. C. H.," Cleveland, O.—"Kindly advise which is proper, and why? (1) February Twenty, Nineteen Twelve; (2) February Twentieth, Nineteen Twelve; (3) February 20th, 1912; (4) February 20, 1912. Also, in ordinary prose when referring to date and year, is it proper to write February 12th, 1912, or February 12, 1912?"

It is in formal and ceremonial statement, including (if one chooses) private correspondence, that the day of month and the year are exprest in words instead of figures. In business and in most men's private correspondence, "February 20, 1912" (or "February 20th") is the form used. But here and there a business firm adopts the ceremonial style in its correspondence and circulars, much as it clothes certain of its employees in uniforms.

"W. F. W.," Lavenham, Man.—"(1) Please state if the word *as* is correctly used in the following sentence: 'I don't know *as* it makes much difference.' (2) Is the word *people* singular or plural? (3) It is correct to say 'There is a sum of five dollars coming to me,' but if the words 'a sum of' are omitted should it be 'There is (or are) five dollars coming to me'?"

(1) The correct form is, "I don't know *that* it makes much difference"; *as*, for *that*, is colloquial, if not worse. (2) *People* is a collective noun, and is treated as singular or plural according to the intention of the speaker or writer to suggest the idea of the people acting or considered as one body, or acting or considered individually. (3) By "five dollars" one may *mean* "the sum of five dollars," and should then use a singular verb. One may say "a hundred dollars *is* enough"; but hardly, "a hundred men *is* enough." In the latter case, the number of individuals suggested is what gives meaning to the statement.

"A. O. C.," Toledo, O.—"Please give rule governing the use of past perfect infinitive and past perfect present participle, as in 'We do not remember to have received'; 'We do not remember having received.'"

After the verb *remember*, an infinitive is used if the action designated by it is to come in the future; a verbal (or participial) noun, if the action belongs to the past. "Remember *to do* this [to-morrow];" "I remember *having done* it (or *doing* it) [yesterday]."

"W. S. R.," Demorest, Ga.—"In giving an oral solution of 12 divided by 4=3, is it correct to say 'four divided into twelve equals three'? (2) Is the expression *how often* correctly used in the following problem: 'If a wheel is three feet in diameter *how often* will it turn in going one mile'?"

(1) There is authority for using the expression "to *divide* 4 *into* 12" when one means "to divide 12 by 4." (2) "How many times" is the proper phrase.

"C. D. B.," Troy, N. Y.—"Which is correct: '*Agreeable* (or *agreeably*) with your request, we quote A and B $16 per hundred pieces'?"

"*Agreeably* with your request" is the correct form.

"T. Z. H.," Spring Arbor, Mich.—"Kindly let me know what literary works come under 'classical fiction.'"

"Classical fiction," as you use the term, means "fiction which, because of its rank as a work of literary art, has been given a permanent place in literature."

"A. B. M.," New York, N. Y.—"Which is correct: 'When a stock is selling *so low as* $5 per share,' or 'When a stock is selling *as low as* $5 per share'?"

The expression "*as* low *as*" should be used; after a negative, "*so . . . as*." One would say, "not *so* low *as*."

"D. M. C.," Newport, N. H.—"Kindly state when it is proper and grammatical to use the word 'says.'"

When the subject is any word for which *he*, *she* or *it* could be substituted; that is, when the verb is in the third person, singular number. The use of the form *says* implies that the passage calls for the indicative mode and present tense of the verb.

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# Gillette Safety Razor

**Gift Suggestion!**
On your Christmas List, put *Him* down for a Gillette Safety Razor.

**$5 to $50**
Silver or Gold Plated in Morocco or Pig Skin Cases, Pocket Editions in Fancy Metal Cases—Gold, Silver, Nickel, or Gunmetal, a Great Variety of patterns—Tourists' and Travelers' Sets, with Soap, Brush, and Toilet Articles.

GIVE *him* a Gillette Safety Razor or Combination set. Buy where the assortment is good and make your selection early.

Your dealer will tell you that as a gift for men the Gillette Safety Razor is now the most popular single specialty in the world.

The Gillette is practical—something a man uses every day. He will thank you for the gift and praise the good sense that prompted it.

Standard set, $5—Combination and Travelers' sets, $6 to $50.

For a small gift there is nothing more acceptable than a packet of Gillette Blades at 50 cents or $1.00.

Gillette Safety Razor Company — NO STROPPING NO HONING Gillette KNOWN THE WORLD OVER King C. Gillette — 26 West Second Street, BOSTON

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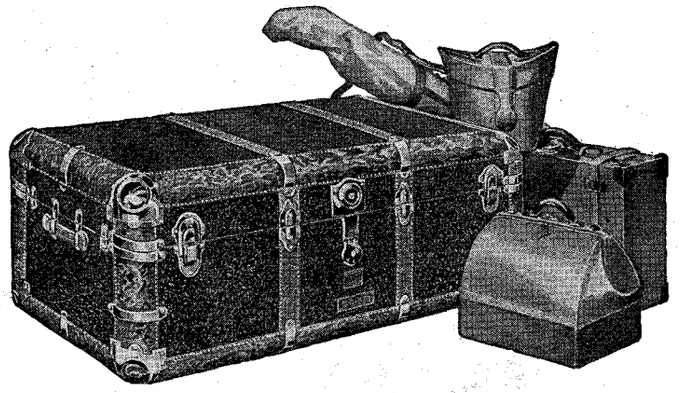

"Most Miles for the Least Money"

The real value of your Traveling Equipment is measured in two ways:

It is measured in the number of miles of honest travel you receive per dollar expended.

It is also measured by the feeling of satisfaction and refinement you receive from its ownership.

BUY INDESTRUCTO BAGGAGE

Indestructo on your baggage signalizes not only a handsome and dignified appearance, but a built-in guarantee of endurance that will protect you for a lifetime of service.

"I believe that half the pleasure of traveling is the feeling of pride and security in owning an Indestructo Trunk," says one prominent Globe-Trotter.

That man invested $25 in an Indestructo De Luxe Trunk.

In four years he traveled 105,000 miles at a cost of 1-40 of a cent per mile—2½c per hundred miles—and his trunk is still in perfect condition.

Safe—Insured—Dignified—Properly Priced—a combination that is found only under the Indestructo trade mark.

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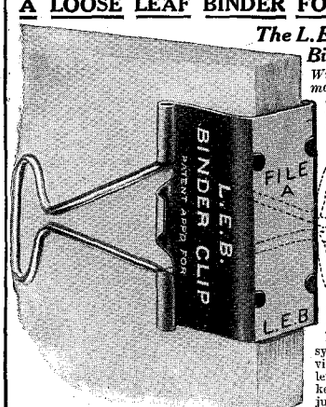


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## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 795)

served better of fate than to be forced, as now, either to sink back into an even worse serfdom or to be hunted down and murdered as 'revolutionary dregs.' British and Russian statesmen may be proud of their work in Persia; it is doubtful whether any one else is.

"Kipling has intimated that you can not hustle the East. This includes a warning and a reflection. Western men and Western ideals *can* hustle the East, provided the Orientals realize that they are being carried along lines reasonably beneficial to themselves. As a matter of fact, the moral appeal and the appeal of race-pride and patriotism are as strong in the East as in the West, tho it does not lie so near the surface; and naturally the Oriental displays no great desire to be hustled when it is along lines beneficial only to the Westerner.

"Persia's sole chance for self-redemption lay with the reform of her broken finances. It might have been possible in the past to create a strong central government, without sound financial operations—indeed, several of the old Shahs succeeded in maintaining a strong control throughout the Empire—but in recent years the time had gone by when Persia could be put in order except through an efficient handling of her taxation and other financial problems. The Persians themselves realized this, and with the exception of the corrupt grandees and dishonest public servants, all desired that we should succeed. Russia became aware of this feeling, and unwittingly *paid us the compliment of fearing that we should succeed in our task.* That she never intended to allow; the rest of the controversy was detail."

While this is an outline of the political and financial experiences of Mr. Shuster, we should not be doing his book justice unless we pointed out the entertaining personal meetings and conversations which he had with the leading statesmen who were then on the stage in Persia. The volume is richly illustrated with portraits and pictures of various scenes which he passed through in his brilliant career of a few months' duration. No one can read this book without being convinced that this brave and able American would have been quite capable of readjusting the affairs of Persia if he had not been hindered by the jealousy of the various legations, who saw in him a man who cared for something else besides the fulfilment of social engagements and who had a soul above bridge and lawn-tennis. In fact, he was too much of an idealist to succeed in an Oriental atmosphere—an atmosphere polluted by the intrigues and backbitings, the espionage and the unscrupulous perversity of those who were pulling the strings.

### HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

**Duchesne, Louis. Early History of the Christian Church.** From its Foundation to the end of the Third Century. 8vo, pp. 428. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50 net.

This concise work of the great French ecclesiastical scholar and historian has passed through many editions, and is now to be accepted as an authoritative utterance upon the condition of Christianity in the Mediterranean basin from the earliest days of the Antonine age. The profound learning, liberality, and devotional spirit of the author contribute to make the work illuminating and satisfactory. The views put forth are as clear and rational as those of Harnack, but are broader and perhaps

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more sympathetic. The spirit of Abbé Duchesne in dealing with a period which was more or less under the shadow of twilight, is best exprest in his own words:

"We have recoiled from the world theories emanating from Tübingen, tho others have taken their place, the human brain being always fertile in strange inventions. But there is a middle position, represented by the judgment of serious, right-minded men, which commends itself to the common-sense public. I need not say that I believe that position to be mine; I may deceive myself. But the folly of some of the theories is as repugnant to me as the foolishness of some of the legends. I think even if I had to choose I should prefer the legends, for in them at least there is always some poetry, and something of the soul of a people."

These are wise and potent words as uttered by a scholar and ecclesiastic of the first order, and they are quite borne out by the Abbé's treatment of the thorny questions he has to handle. We must, indeed, look upon this treatise as a classic. It is a safe guide to students of any Christian denomination who wish to have positive notions as to the development of the early Church.

**Butz, George S. The Rise of the Modern Spirit in Europe.** 12mo, pp. 293. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.25 net.

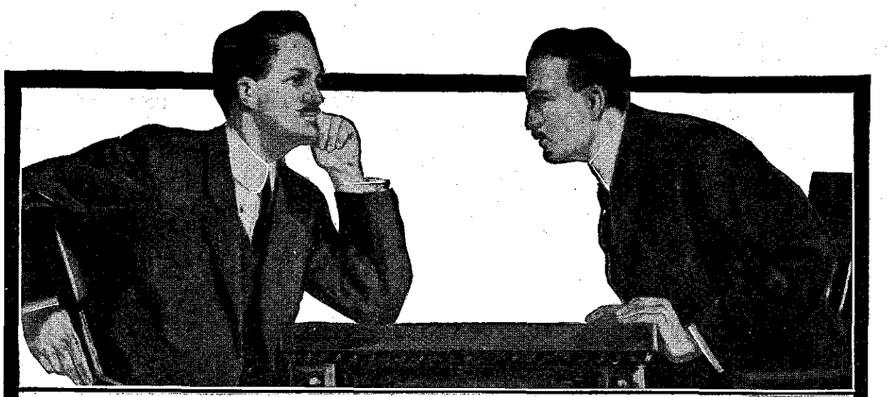
The chapter in history treated in these lectures, delivered at the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in the United States, being "The Swander Memorial Lectures," has been dealt with time after time. But Dr. Butz shows such wide reading and clear exposition as make his popular treatment of the age preceding the revival of learning, and the consequences of that revival, attractive and interesting. His bibliography to the first six chapters of the book is rich and alluring, but we desiderate an index.

**De Meneval, Baron. The Empress Josephine.** Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xv–283. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.50 net.

The discovery of numerous unpublished letters and other results of private research are the reasons assigned for this new volume on Napoleon' first wife. Taking the contents as a whole, it is a clear vindication of the character of that winner of hearts. At no time was she ever disloyal to the modern Prometheus, and this is saying quite a good deal when we remember the divorce and the Elba episodes. About the severest thing that can be charged against Josephine, according to this author, was prodigality. It is a readable and interesting book, and the translation is well done.

**Adcock, A. St. John. Famous Houses and Literary Shrines of London.** 8vo, pp. 356. New York: E. P. Dutton & Company. $2.50 net.

This interesting and convenient compilation is the work of two brothers. Frederick Adcock, the artist, has supplied the pictures representing the houses where the several celebrities of whom his brother writes resided or stayed for a time. Besides the architectural drawings, which are accurate and clear, if slightly mechanical in execution, there are sixteen portraits, the frontispiece being a spirited print of Dr. Johnson walking briskly, probably down Fleet Street, and talking with uplifted hand. The great lexicographer is more commonly represented as reclining in his chair. The present portrait is much more adequate as a likeness of one

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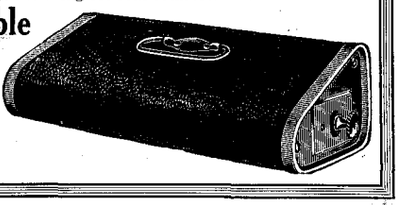

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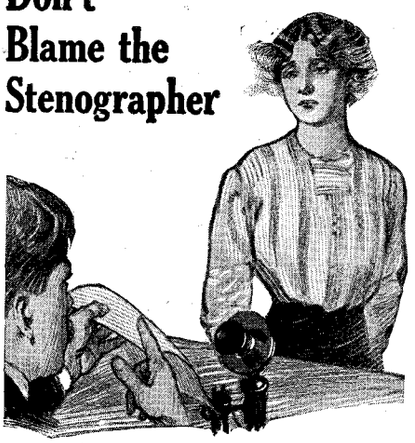

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who could undergo Cyclopean labors. Of course the book begins with Shakespeare, altho the London he knew has vanished long ago; but we have Pope's one-time home, near where stood the town house of his patron, Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke. Then we come to Hogarth's house at Chiswick, with its famous bow windows, in whose light H. E. Carey was to translate the Divina Commedia. Gainsborough, West, Goldsmith, Reynolds, and Blake all have their abodes described and depicted, until we come to the modern Victorians, Thackeray, Dickens and Carlyle. This is a good specimen of book-making. The writer has largely drawn upon or quoted contemporary diaries, memoirs, letters, and journals. The result is a series of pleasant and chatty lucubrations which all who have visited, or intend to visit, London will find of value and interest.

**Zwingli, Huldreich. The Reformer of German Switzerland. The Latin Works and the Correspondence of, Together with Selections from his German Works.** Edited by Samuel Macauley Jackson. 8vo, pp. xv-292. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2 net.

It is indeed high time for an English translation of Zwingli to appear. It could not have been begun under more favorable auspices than those of Dr. Jackson (whose death recently has been much lamented), author of one of the best lives of Zwingli in English, and editor of "Selections from Zwingli," published a few years ago. This volume, and those yet to come, are based on the fourth edition—that of Egli and Finsler—of Zwingli's works now appearing in "Corpus Reformatorum," from the German press, next to Melanchthon and Calvin in the series, and to comprize several volumes. There will be included all the Latin Treatises, all letters by or to Zwingli, material from his German writings including the First and Second Disputations, but probably not Commentaries on the Bible.

This volume covers the period 1510–1522. It is prefaced by an original life of Zwingli by Myconius, written in Latin in 1532 and the first life ever written. It contains poems and disputations, advice concerning reconciliation of the claims of the Pope and the peaceful development of religion, arguments elaborated with extreme care concerning the use of foods, and concerning the case of priests who begged release from the requirements of celibacy on the ground that celibacy was impossible, coupled with some very frank admissions, an appeal to the Swiss Diet to free themselves from foreign lords whether pope or other powers, and several other documents which reveal Zwingli as a lover of the classics, of fair play, and of freedom. One sees here wherein lay the secret of Zwingli's leadership of men, also the beginnings of the uprising which was destined to recognize Zwingli as the prime mover of the Reformation in Switzerland. The translation has been done by competent hands. Seven hundred and fifty copies of the volume have been printed and the type destroyed.

**Watson, G. L. De St. M. A Polish Exile with Napoleon** 8vo, pp. 304. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.50.

Charles Frédéric Jules Piontkowski was born in 1786 at Bladowek in the province of Warsaw. Between the years 1809 and 1813 he saw service in the Polish cavalry. He fought under Napoleon, and followed his idol to Elba. After the Hundred Days, Piontkowski became a private in the Imperial Guard, and acted as escort to the Imperial carriage. He became a favorite with Napoleon's officers. "There is no

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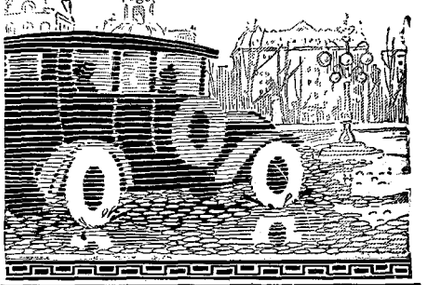

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doubt," says Mr. Watson, "that Piontkowski, tho not intellectual, was in educational equipment far above the average Elban trooper." During the Hundred Days he attended all the reviews held by Napoleon in preparation for his last campaign, and was appointed a lieutenant of cavalry and assigned to the Second Lancers. With these he took part in the fighting in Belgium including Waterloo. "He may have been one of the Polish Light Horse who speared Sir William Ponsonby to death at Waterloo."

When the Emperor sailed on the *Bellerophon* to his enforced residence at St. Helena, the young Polish lieutenant (subsequently captain) besought with tears that he might follow the man he worshiped, and was allowed to do so in the store-ship *Cormorant*, by order of the British Navy Board. He arrived in James' Bay December 29, 1915, and next day presented himself at Longwood. He gives a dreary account of the bitterness and division existing in the household of the Imperial prisoner. He found Miss Robinson, the daughter of "a strange insular being." Napoleon took a fancy to this child of old Robinson and "honored her cottage with visits."

In this book Mr. Watson has rescued from oblivion a name which is not found in the encyclopedias, not even in "Larousse." But Piontkowski is mentioned in many memoirs and in many documents from the Hudson Lowe papers, the colonial office records, the Wilson manuscripts, and the correspondence of Capel Loft, an English army man, who was a worshiper of the "Corsican tyrant." These, as well as French and Genevan archives, hitherto unpublished, furnished for the industry and taste of Mr. Watson ample material out of which to cast light upon the character and career of the Polish soldier whom Lord Rosebery has styled "The Man of Mystery." There are four illustrations and an index.

**Blount, James H. The American Occupation of the Philippines.** 8vo, pp. 664. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.

Even the best, and apparently most far-seeing, statesmen may at times deliberately hold and state opinions which are destined to be disproved by fact. It was the saying of Grover Cleveland that "the government of remote and alien people should have no permanent place in the purposes of our national life." When Mr. Taft was Governor of the Philippines, he held and expressed views diametrically opposed to this, and approved of "the intention of the United States to hold the Islands indefinitely."

The sequel shows that he was right. The Filipino, according to Admiral Dewey, can produce a much better government than the Cubans. "The one great difference between Cuba and the Philippines," says Judge Blount, "is that the latter country has no race-cancer sapping its self-reliance." The Philippine people are absolutely of one race, one color, and of one previous condition.

From this it may be guessed what views this author holds on the subject of Philippine independence. He thinks that, if a government were set up by a group of Americans and left for the Filipinos to run, all would be right. He condemns the McKinley doctrine as "grossly patronizing benevolent assimilation" of a people "whose friendship we have cultivated with the


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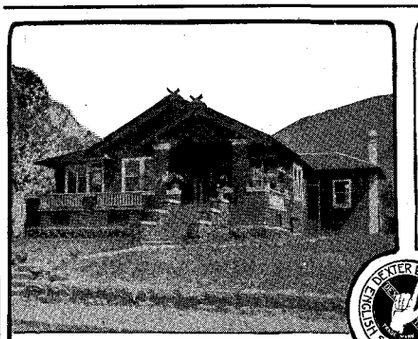

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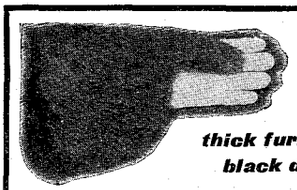

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**Boutroux, Emile. Historical Studies in Philosophy.** 8vo, pp. xi–336. New York: Macmillan Company. $2.50 net.

These studies, independent of one another, written mainly at the invitation of pupils or colleagues, by a member of the Institute and Professor in the University of Paris, are devoted to Socrates, Aristotle, Jacob Boehme, Descartes, and Kant. They aim not so much to trace either the historical antecedents or the outcome in later thinking of these philosophies as to explain these, so far as one may, as the author himself would do, in his spirit, and to some degree in his style. The point of view in the interpretation of Socrates is the human-ethical, and in the unfolding of this a running polemic is directed against those who find the secret of Socrates elsewhere. The exposition of Aristotle's encyclopedic philosophy is wrought out *con amore*, and is comprehensive, lucid, balanced, studded with rare flashes of insight and happy characterization. Never have the introspective thought, the obscure and difficult writings of the mystic theosophist Boehme been made more luminous and impressive than here. He is shown to be the real forerunner of the characteristic Teutonic thinkers. The chapter on Descartes is a continuously brilliant and palpitating exposition. However thorough may be one's knowledge of Kant, he rises from this elucidation of his system of thought with a heightened sense of the clear vision, the vast range, the consistent, even revolutionary, point of view, the rational idealism, the cogent logic, and the inexhaustible fertility of the philosopher of Koenigsberg. Each article would furnish a noble introduction to a definitive edition of the respective thinker's works. One lays down the book with the intention of taking it up again and again, that one may repeatedly see things from the standpoint of one or another of these philosophers, and so have the satisfaction of "following him along the winding by-paths of meditation, sharing in his emotion as a philosopher, and, along with him, enjoying that harmony wherein his intelligence has found repose."

## THE PHILIPSE MANOR HALL

**Hall, Edward Hagaman. The Philipse Manor Hall in Yonkers, N. Y.** The Site, the Building, and its Occupants. New York: American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, Tribune Building. 75c.

Dr. Hall's many years of industrious devotion to the interests of the Scenic Society have well equipped him for the work of writing this monograph. The Manor Hall of Yonkers, which recently became, through the munificence of one of the citizens of that city, a public museum, and Frauences' Tavern in Wall Street, are probably the two most interesting buildings in New York State—if not in the Eastern States, out-

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Architecturally, it is a [illegible] from the Colonial period, [illegible] interest, as the scene of aris[illegible] for a long period, and its poli[illegible]terest because of its association with eminent men having Washington at their head, give it rare distinction as an historical monument.

Dr. Hall has really shown extraordinary industry and thoroughness in getting at the first sources. Any one who understands what are the talents required for successful pursuit in a subject like this will accord him, his labors and their outcome, high credit. His researches have not only brought out a considerable array of new material, but they have added very notably to the interest which this splendid Colonial building should have, and will now have anew, for patriotic Americans.

Dr. Hall's researches have added nothing more interesting than what he has to say of the Philipse family, and especially of Mary Philipse, whose hand Washington is believed to have sought in marriage. Mary Philipse became the wife of Col. Roger Morris, of the British army. It was they who built the Morris House in New York City, that still-surviving home so often called, with less propriety, the Jumel House. After the Revolution, they as Loyalists, returned to England, and spent the remainder of their days there. An anecdote has come down to our day of an American who in England once met a daughter of Mary Philipse Morris, and casually remarked to her, "What a famous woman in American history your mother would be had she married Washington." The high-spirited Englishwoman's reply was: "You forget, my friend, that my mother was a woman of firm and intrepid character. Had she married Washington she never would have allowed him to become a rebel."

### AS TO THE BRONTE FAMILY

**Sinclair, May. The Three Brontës.** Pp. 289. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.

Miss Sinclair has added another volume to the already extensive appreciations of the Brontë genius. Finding the facts already faithfully given in former articles, she proceeds to "fall back on the humble day labor of clearing away some of the rubbish that has gathered round them." She sees the Brontë family through colored glasses which allow no faults, no failures, and no weakness except the physical weakness that was their heritage from childhood, but which only served to magnify the mentality that marked them all. After a description of their home life at Haworth, and an attempt to make you feel the powerful personality of the wonderful sisters, Charlotte, Emily, and Anne, she discusses their books, their poems, and every evidence of their genius, and uses generous and illuminating quotations. The unsubstantiated claim that Branwell's guilty love was returned by Mrs. Robinson the author finds of little value, ascribing the claim to the wild ravings of an opium-eater. She also derides the idea that Charlotte returned to Brussels out of love for M. Heger, rather than from natural longing for further instruction. Her arguments are convincingly presented. One thing the reader questions is the necessity for making the Brontë books autobiographical and

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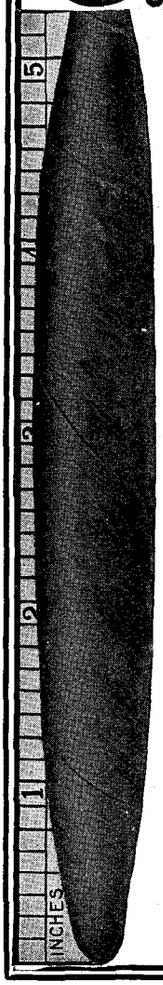


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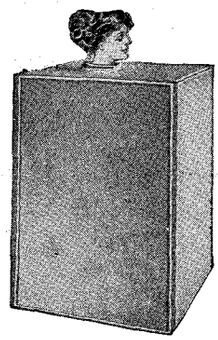

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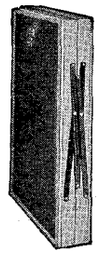

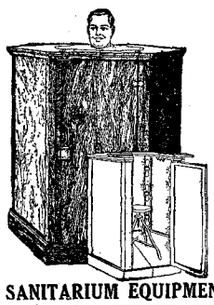

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### CELEBRITIES MR. RIDEING HAS KNOWN

**Rideing, William H. Many Celebrities and a Few Others. A Bundle of Reminiscences.** Illustrated. 8vo, Garden City, L. I.: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50 net.

One is struck, in reading Mr. Rideing's book, with the fact that the door is really closed upon a generation that had seemed a part of ourselves. His celebrities are mainly literary. Among them are Aldrich, Edgar Fawcett, Mark Twain, Stedman, Gilder, and R. H. Stoddard; and they are one and all gone from us, together with the literary ideals, in large part, that actuated their work. Mr. Rideing's tone at times becomes almost apologetic for dealing with men and books that are either unknown or at least unfamiliar to the readers of this generation. It is, perhaps, rather, a rebuke to the shortness of our literary memories, and the evanescence of our literary interests.

For the New Yorker, at least, who is not solely absorbed in what the moment presents this record as a picture of a vanished day is precious, especially in a place where time moves faster than anywhere on the busy globe. Who can now imagine a New York where "you met everybody on Broadway between Twenty-third street and the City Hall"? Mr. Rideing is only dealing with the last quarter of the past century, and yet he is sure that few can participate with him in the recollection of the picture he draws:

"Walking was far more a habit as a constitutional exercise than it is now. Day after day I used to meet William Cullen Bryant on his way to or from the office of *The Evening Post*, diminutive, erect, keen-eyed, and buoyant, with a streaming white beard, the picture of Father Time himself; Edwin Booth, with his ivory face, abstracted and steeped in gloom; Lester Wallack, above ordinary height, and handsome, a modern Beau Brummel, but nearly as much 'made-up' on the street as in the theater, his ringlets and mustache dyed to a purplish jet, his cheeks, artificially ruddy; Peter Cooper, tall but stooping and shuffling, with a long, pale, dreamy face and a snowy, blowing, uncared-for beard; Roscoe Conkling, pale of face, imperious in demeanor, with a long nose that always seemed to be fishing for his chin, little different from the caricatures which represented him as a pouter pigeon; Samuel J. Tilden, small and puckered, wearing an indefinable smile behind which lay the unfathomable; Dion Boucicault, floating in the music of his own brogue, round-faced, pallid, white-tied, like a priest, who could not speak without being witty and flattering; the fascinating E. A. Sothern, the original 'Lord Dundreary,' debonair, polished, lithe with an English complexion and fine features, and the air of drawing-rooms rather than of the theater; the 'Count Johannes' (alias Jones), who was theatrical or nothing, the barnstormer of caricature, who played with a wire screen in front of the footlights to protect him from the missiles his audiences took in baskets to throw at him—the 'crusht tragedian' parodied during a long season by Sothern in an amusing comedy by Byron

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and—'Commodore' Vanderbilt, the founder of the Vanderbilt fortunes."

This paragraph gives not only a picture of an "intimate" New York that has disappeared forever, but it furnishes a taste of the quality of the book which is full of such observation. Mr. Rideing has spent a lifetime in newspaper and magazine writing, and has known most of the men in public life of his day—at least, those whose occupations have been at all cognate with his.

Men of letters, of art, and of the theater are etched at a time when their lineaments are beginning to grow dim or take on those apocryphal hues that combine in more or less false tradition. He would have us believe that there was a real "Bohemia" whose rendezvous was "Oscar's," on Fourth Avenue, opposite the Madison Square Garden—now sought for in vain—it was a godchild of Pfaff's of an earlier day; and it rejoiced in the wit of Maurice Barrymore, whose fame as a story-teller bid fair to go hand in hand with his record as an actor.

Thirty years have sufficed to deal with an almost obliterating hand with the reputation of Edgar Fawcett, who no longer ago than that was "one of the best-known figures in New York," a literary celebrity, and a man of social distinction. If Mr. Rideing is not wrong in his judgment, however, it is to him that we shall have to go for "the best novel of New York life ever written." It is called "An Ambitious Woman," but its picture, perchance, would strike our sophistical contemporaries as provincial.

New York is not the only city whose literary life is sketched. With Mr. Rideing's removal to Boston came his opportunities to see her in similar aspects, tho one can scarcely believe that her reaction upon him had the same zest. He presents as a kind of key-note Barrymore's characterization of the town as "the *Malvolio* of cities—sick of its own self-conceit!" He regrets that it "has lost its ancient peace, its dignity, its seriousness, like nearly all the rest of the world." Tho so much of his life has been spent in America, yet Mr. Rideing is not of the soil. Liverpool is his birthplace; and the other side has claimed as fair a share of his play-time as that of any well-conditioned American who feels himself incomplete without his European experiences. The latter part of the volume deals with such celebrities of Great Britain as a cultivated and clubable American may know. It is not with these, however, so voluminously recorded elsewhere, that the chief values of the present volume reside.

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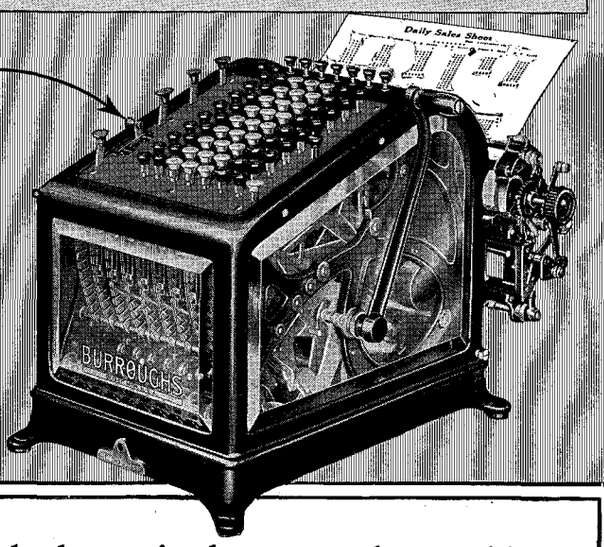


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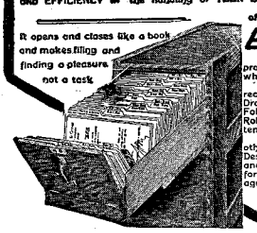

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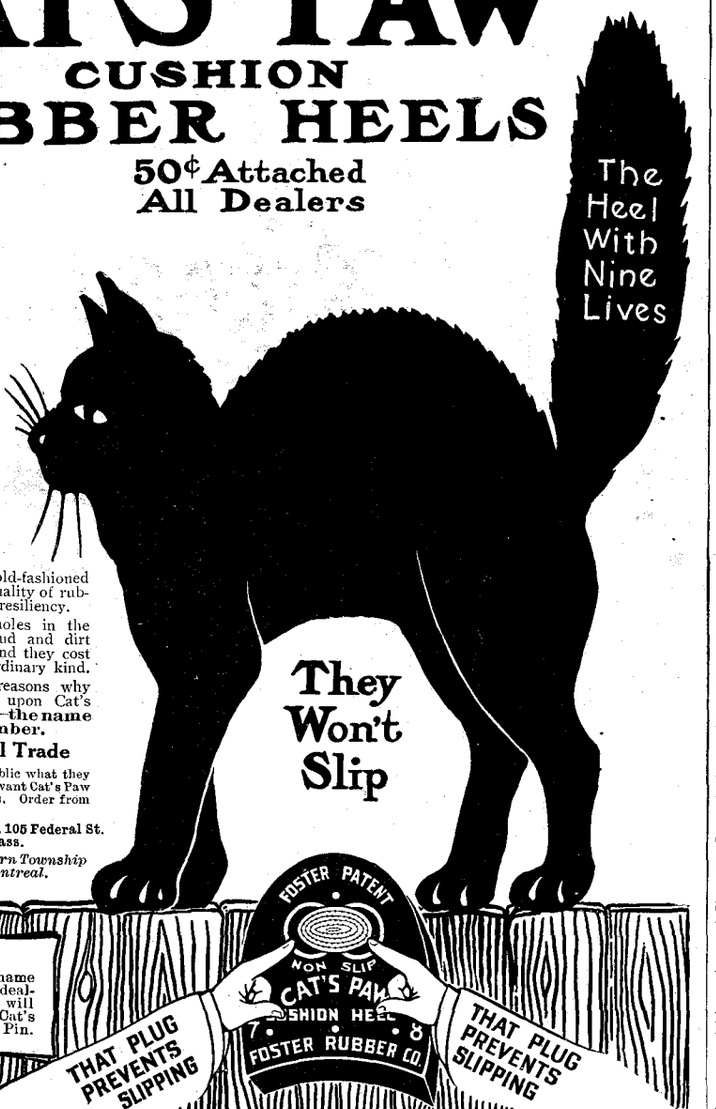
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## CURRENT POETRY

THERE is a certain youthful charm about *Poetry, A Magazine of Verse* (Chicago). It is a courageous enterprise, and the spirit of the little journal is attractive. The contributions to the first number, which is now in circulation, are not in themselves particularly interesting. Later numbers will, it is hoped, include verse of a higher order and of a less "precious" type. This issue contains, however, one contribution of distinction—a hitherto unpublished poem by the late William Vaughn Moody; characteristically vigorous and rhythmic. We quote only a part.

### I Am the Woman

By William Vaughn Moody

I am the Woman, ark of the law and its breaker,
Who chastened her steps and taught her knees to be meek,
Bridled and bitted her heart and humbled her cheek,
Parceled her will, and cried "Take more!" to the taker,
Shunned what they told her to shun, sought what they bade her seek,
Locked up her mouth from scornful speaking; now it is open to speak.

I am she that is terribly fashioned, the creature
Wrought in God's perilous mood, in his unsafe hour,
The morning star was mute, beholding my feature,
Seeing the rapture I was, the shame, and the power,
Scared at my manifold meaning; he heard me call
"O fairest among ten thousand, acceptable brother!"
And he answered me not, for doubt; till he saw me crawl
And whisper down to the secret worm, "O mother,
Be not wroth in the ancient house; thy daughter forgets not at all!"

. . . . . .

I am the Woman, ark of the Law and sacred arm to upbear it,
Heathen trumpet to overthrow and idolatrous sword to shear it;
Yea, she whose arm was round the neck of the morning star at song,
Is she who kneeleth now in the dust and cries at the secret door,
"Open to me, O sleeping mother! The gate is heavy and strong.
Open to me, I am come at last; be wroth with thy child no more.
Let me lie down with thee there in the dark, and be slothful with thee as before!"


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This poem, which appeared in *The Forum*, owes its appeal largely to the strong sweep of the rhythm, which suits admirably the strength and dignity of the thought. Rime, it seems, would be out of place.

### Lords of the City

By Helen Bullis

*Voices-in-and-out of the voice of the tide*
*Rising slow and cold about the shores of the city;*
*A voice at heart of the wind that winnows the streets,—*
*New-carven and desert gulfs, filled with the ancient night.*

Fools, who dream that ye have builded the city,
And with solemnly foolish seals devise and bequeath it,
Fools, who dream that the Dead no longer are potent,—
*We are the Builders, and we are the Lords of the city!*

Inch by inch have we crept through the twisted roots of the earth,
Drilling and blasting and shoring, and dying at last
The unnamable deaths of nameless men in the darkness:
Foot by foot have we lifted incredible ladders
For the mounting of men who covet the gold of the stars;
And of all the strength of our vital, vigorous bodies,
Young with the youth of the world, we have left in the sun
Only a stain on the pavement, in a half-hour faded, forgotten.

*Voices in-and-out of the voice of the tide,*
*Voices at heart of the ever-winnowing wind,*
*Murmuring endlessly on in the echoing cañons,*
*Voices of undulate streams of prophesying ghosts.*

Thus have our swart generations arisen and labored and vanished,
Celt, Saxon and Slav, Mongolian, Latin and Semite,
Drawn from the ends of the earth by the secret call
Of the unhewn stone and waiting furnace and dreamed-of tower;
Thus shall those now begotten arise and labor and vanish,
And their memory be as the dust of the streets they have straightened—
Only, beware of the dream that the city is his who inhabits,
Nor boast in the blindness of day that the Dead have forgotten;
*We are the Builders, and we are the Lords of the city!*

The following strong sonnet is taken from William Ellery Leonard's "The Vaunt of Man," published by B. W. Huebsch.

### The Insulting Letter

By William Ellery Leonard

Thanks for that insult, I had too much peace;
In the stone tavern down in yonder vale.
For a brief space too much of cakes and ale,
Too much of laughter. An ignoble ease
Had lured me from my vows and destinies.
I had forgot the torrent and the gale,
The cliff, the sunrise, and the forest trail
And how I throve by nature but by these.

Thanks for that insult. For it was your pen
Stirred the old blood and made me man again.
And crushing your letter with all thoughts of you,
Inviolate will and fiery dream, I rose;
Struck for the mountain, put my business through,
And stood victorious over larger foes.


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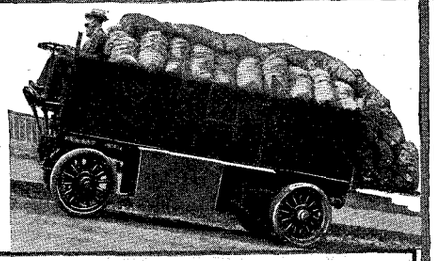

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In hundreds of important installations throughout the country the **U-S-L** Storage Battery is proving itself to be the battery that stands up under *continuous*, heavy service. The illustrations above show **U-S-L** Batteries handling *tons* almost as though they were pounds!

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This **U-S-L** characteristic is not a common one; for under heavy load or rapid discharge the efficiency of some batteries drops to a point that is really troublesome to the operator. Others become heavy and sluggish after the first few miles of discharge. If you make long runs and it's important that you get there and back without balk or delay; if you encounter hills or sand, or have to contend with traffic congestion, you need the **U-S-L** Battery to give liveliness, speed, responsiveness and staying qualities to your truck or pleasure car.

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Manufacturers also of the **U-S-L** Electric Starter and Lighter for Gasoline Automobiles.

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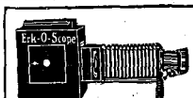


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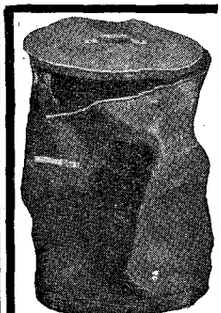

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**Is your can a rusty eyesore?**

A dirty, rusty ash or garbage can is an eyesore in any well kept yard. But what is much worse, a rusty can easily becomes battered and split, spreading garbage, dust and disease-bearing odors.

You will find

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absolutely unaffected even by the worst winter snows and rains. They are heavily galvanized, and will resist rust indefinitely. And the extra deep corrugations make the steel of Witt's Cans and Pails 29 times as strong as plain steel. Yet they cost little more than the ordinary kind, last twice as long.

Three sizes of both can and pail. Ask your dealer to show them to you today. If he hasn't Witt's, write us and we will see that you are supplied.

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Made in Solid Mahogany and in Quartered White Oak.

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This chair represents all that is best in office chairs. Made by specially trained cabinet makers who make nothing but chairs for office uses. The woods are carefully selected from the finest grade of solid mahogany and quartered white oak.

Milwaukee Fine Chairs are comfortable and beautiful in appearance, lending a quiet dignity to the furnishing of any office.

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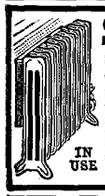

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Wonderful new berry of immense size. Largest and finest flavor. Cross between Giant Himalaya berry and Eldorado blackberry. Plants bloom from June to frost. Fruit begins to ripen the first of July, and can be picked right along until October. Berries sweet and juicy, with no core and hardly any seeds. Fine for shipping—brings highest price. Plants begin bearing first year, and give great crops afterward. Perfectly hardy. Stock limited. *Strong plants*, $1 each, $5 for six; only six to a person.

*Send today for 1913 Berrydale Berry Book*, containing descriptions and pictures of the best berries. It's free.

**Berrydale Experiment Gardens, Literary Ave., Holland, Mich.**


## PERSONAL GLIMPSES

### A NEWSBOY'S SACRIFICE

GARY, the city of steel, showed its more human side the other day when it was announced from a hospital that "Cheerful Billy" Rugh, a crippled newsboy, was dead. Mayor Thomas E. Knotts issued a proclamation expressing public sentiment on behalf of the citizens and appointing a committee to raise funds for the funeral. One of the leading ministers of Gary preached the funeral sermon, a Masonic lodge furnished a band, scores of persons took or sent costly floral tributes, and the church was filled to overflowing. The whole country had read of "Billy's" permitting the amputation of his "game" leg, in order that the skin might be grafted on the burned body of Ethel Smith, an eighteen-year-old girl whom he hardly knew; and it was not surprizing that scores of persons, far and near, should offer to help pay the funeral expenses and Gary people should start a fund for a permanent memorial. The story of Rugh and his sacrifice is here told in fragments taken from dispatches in four newspapers. This is from the Chicago *Evening Post:*

Weeks ago, when "Billy" was told of the dangers of the operation, he said, "What of it? The leg's of no use to me. Maybe it'll help her. I'd like to be of some use to some one."

He entered the hospital. A few days later he was wheeled into the operating-room; from another door a cot bearing a frail girl, her life hanging in the balance from the terrible burns she had suffered, was brought in. The two patients looked at each other curiously, the girl smiled toward "Billy," and there was a wealth of expression in the glance. "Billy" shut his eyes.

Two hours later the two patients recovered from the anesthetic. Every inch of the skin on the boy's leg down to the foot had been grafted on the burned portions of the girl's body. The newsboy's leg had been amputated.

The boy rallied for several days from the operation and then pneumonia set in. "Billy" only grinned cheerfully and joked with the physicians and nurses about it. When the girl and her friends filled his room with flowers, "Billy" grew happier. He always asked about her.

That, even when he realized he had only a few more minutes to live, Rugh thought only of the girl's welfare, is shown in a dispatch to the New York *Press:*

"I'm glad I done it, Doc," the newsboy whispered to the physician in attendance at his bedside a few minutes before the end came. "Tell her for me I hopes she gets well quick, will you?"

Then, as he turned his face to the wall, there came in almost unintelligible tones the words:

"I guess I'm some good, after all."

The Chicago *Tribune* tells about the incidents following Rugh's death:


**Jaeger Sanitary Goods**

**AUTOMOBILISTS**

With the approach of colder weather you are peculiarly liable to chill. This you can avoid by wearing JAEGER Pure Wool Underwear. We also make a specialty of Auto Coats, Rugs, Sweaters and Jackets, Mufflers, Woolen Caps, Hats and Hoods, also Foot Muffs, etc.

*Booklet and samples on request.*

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Double Grip Paper Clip

NEAT AND ATTRACTIVE — AN OFFICE NECESSITY

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"Largest Clip Makers in the World."

**PROFIT and LOSS IN MAN**

What it costs to rear a boy and what a wreck in dollars and cents the drink habit causes. By A. A. Hopkins, Ph.D.
*12mo, cloth, Price $1.20 net; by mail, $1.30*
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**FROM CALIFORNIA**

In our immense nurseries, located in the most favored spots of sunny California, we have growing almost every variety of fruit and ornamental trees—including shrubs, plants and vines; evergreens, palms, roses, etc.

Being grown under the most ideal soil and climatic conditions, with our more than 28 years' successful experience, they are exceptionally hardy and *many of them can be satisfactorily transplanted to any part of the U. S.*

We ship promptly and guarantee safe delivery. All stock warranted true to name.

**Burbank's Latest Creations**

We are the authorized introducers of Luther Burbank's newest fruits—plums, prunes, walnuts, strawberries, etc. They are described and illustrated in our book, "New Products of the Trees." Sent postpaid on receipt of price—25c.

**"California Horticulture"**

—the fruit growers' guide, is a veritable encyclopedia of information on planning, planting, pruning, irrigating, etc. Describes over 2000 varieties of trees and plants. 120 pages. Beautifully illustrated. Send for it today—price 25c postpaid.

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All day there was a knot of people at Sixth Avenue and Broadway where Billy used to "hustle." There was a wreath of mourning about his paper-stand, which was guarded by downhearted "Jim," the deaf-mute who was Billy's partner. It was a busy day for "Jim," but he was too dejected to take an interest. Three small boys sold his papers for him.

The people missed Billy's cheerful cry: "Want a paper, pal? Yassir, here you are. Fine day. Hello there, pard. I know what you want. How's the kid at home?"

That's the way Billy talked. He always had a cheerful word and a smile for every one. Cheer was his middle name. He never knew what it was to be grouchy. If he had any troubles nobody knew of them. And he did have them. For nearly twenty years Billy had been trying to accumulate enough money to go into some small business. It was his one aim in life. And just when the gifts of kind-hearted persons were to make that thing possible, he was attacked with pneumonia.

In the drug-store window at the corner was a poster bearing Billy's likeness and the inscription:

"Billy Rugh is dead. This hero sacrificed his life to save another. Subscriptions to a memorial fund received inside."

Mayor Knotts' proclamation expresses the sentiment of the city where in two years Billy worked himself into the hearts of the people. It follows:

The name of William Rugh should be remembered in Gary as long as the city shall last. The hearts of all are torn to-day when we realize that his act of noble heroism, his unselfish willingness to suffer that another might enjoy health and life, has culminated in the supreme sacrifice.

"Greater love hath no man than this."

Lest we forget, and that succeeding generations may remember and honor his name, I call upon all the appreciative citizens of this city, because of our common humanity, to subscribe to a fund for the erection of a permanent memorial. I appoint the following citizens as a committee to take charge of the collection of such memorial fund and the disposition of the same: W. A. Wirt, A. B. Keller, and W. P. Gleason.

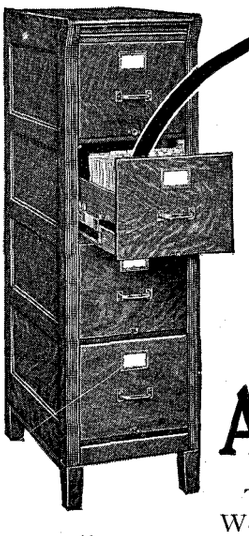
To this committee will be turned over about $900 which sympathetic persons had sent for Billy's use when he recovered. This money and an additional sum to be subscribed will be expended for some appropriate memorial. A statue in Jefferson Park, a bronze tablet on the building at the corner where Billy sold papers, and an endowed room in the Gary General Hospital where Billy died are three suggestions. Harry Stearns, Billy's brother, likes the idea of a memorial room for charity patients.

"The money will do some one good then," was his indorsement. "That is the way Billy would want it."

Stearns lives in Orion, Ill. He changed his name when his mother died and he went to live with his aunt. He is ten years younger than Billy.

Billy received $35 in checks from unknown friends while he was in the hospital. A check for $25 from a crippled woman in Baltimore arrived.

The Chicago *Daily News* quotes Mayor Knotts' story of how he started Rugh in business, and also tells of an offer of the newsboys of Jackson, Mich., to pay the funeral expenses:

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This trademark guarantees our goods as our signature guarantees our checks

Would you do away with the usual bother, dangerous confusion and unsound methods of the

**Annual Transfer?**

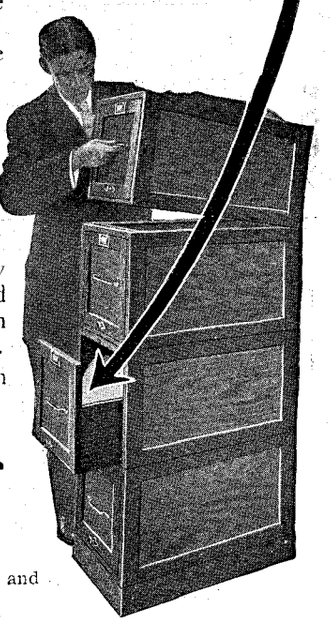
Then begin at the beginning—find out the *right way*. We have prepared a manual on the subject, of which the title is "How to Transfer Papers and Records." It is simple—plainly written with understandable diagrams and charts—but none the less an exhaustive and authoritative handling of the subject.

Here are some of the chapter headings: "What the Right Transfer Means," "How to Transfer Your Old Correspondence from Vertical Files," "The Vertical System—a second way," "The Vertical System—a third way," "Dating the Folders," "How to Transfer," "Transferring by Periods," "How is Your Filing System Indexed?" "Keep the Record of Transfers," "Something to Avoid," "Something to Remember," "'Y and E' Drawer Style Vertical Transfer Cases," "Why You Should Have These Drawer Style Transfer Cases in Your Office," "'Y and E' Adaptable Metal Followers," "'Y and E' Vertical Transfer Cabinet No. 704," and so on, cataloging all of the "Y and E" scientific facilities for properly and quickly transferring.

**Send for Transfer Manual**

We want your file clerk to study it. We know that if you will follow the explicit instructions and install the proper "Y and E" equipment, the problem of transferring will be solved in your office for good.

The manual is free to those who request it on their business stationery.



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**Painless Feet**

Corns, bunions, callouses stop aching and disappear if you remove the pressure, which is the cause of all foot troubles. The improved **Family Shoe Stretcher** for men and women. **The greatest device of the age for foot-ease** (look at the picture) Stretches the shoe where it should be stretched. Cures corns, bunions and tender spots without medicines by thoroughly removing pressure. Lasts a lifetime.

MAKES your shoes fit perfectly and immediately produces ease and comfort—**eventually perfect feet.** Endorsed by doctors and chiropodists. Write to-day for **Free Booklet** with list of the best treatments and remedies for foot comfort.

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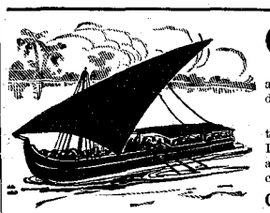

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They afford new creations for the menu and serve as well to lend a new and delightful individuality to dishes that are old and well proven favorites.

Every woman who loves to serve good things on her table should have our color booklet, "Cresca Foreign Luncheons"; many of these delicacies are described and illustrated, with menus and recipes by famous chefs; sent on receipt of 2c stamp.

**Cresca Company, Importers, 370 Greenwich St., N.Y.**

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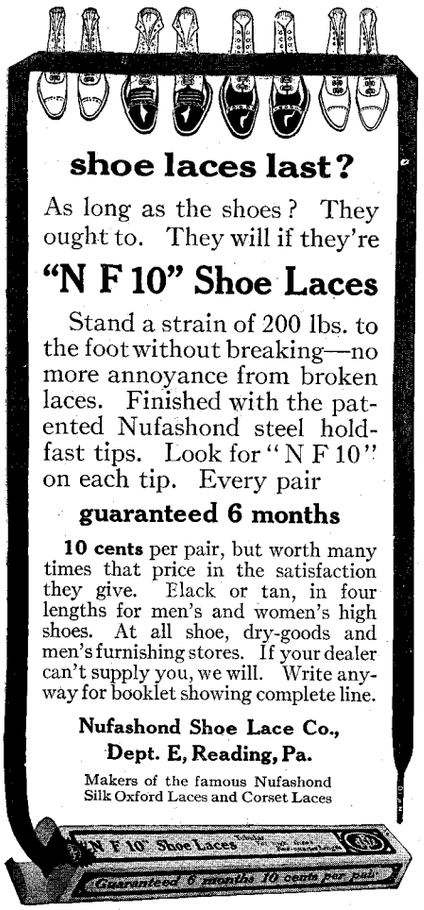
**How long do your**




**shoe laces last?**

As long as the shoes? They ought to. They will if they're

**"N F 10" Shoe Laces**

Stand a strain of 200 lbs. to the foot without breaking—no more annoyance from broken laces. Finished with the patented Nufashond steel hold-fast tips. Look for "N F 10" on each tip. Every pair

**guaranteed 6 months**

**10 cents** per pair, but worth many times that price in the satisfaction they give. Black or tan, in four lengths for men's and women's high shoes. At all shoe, dry-goods and men's furnishing stores. If your dealer can't supply you, we will. Write anyway for booklet showing complete line.

**Nufashond Shoe Lace Co.,**
**Dept. E, Reading, Pa.**

Makers of the famous Nufashond Silk Oxford Laces and Corset Laces



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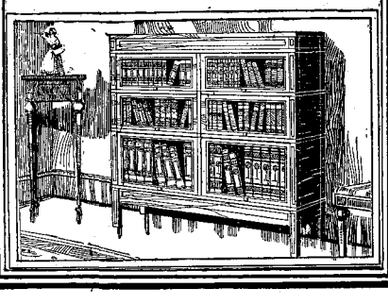


"I remember the first time I ever saw Billy," said the Mayor. "It was the day he came to Gary. He came right up to this office.

"'Are you Mayor Knotts?' he said.

"'I am,' I answered.

"'I've just come to the city,' he said. 'I'm a newsboy. Lend me a dollar to buy my first bunch of papers.'

"'You want it for papers, do you?' I asked. 'Not for drink?'

"'Oh, no, no, no!' he cried, with that friendly smile of his.

"'Then here is your dollar,' said I.

"The next day he was standing out there selling papers and after that there wasn't a fellow in town that didn't know Billy Rugh."

To the Mayor's office to-day there came a telegram from the Newsboys' Association of Jackson, Mich.

"Jackson Newsboys' Association desires Billy Rugh be given good Christian burial," it read. "Send bill of expenses to W. W. Todd, secretary."

"I wired them we wouldn't need their money for expenses," said the Mayor. "Their hearts are in the right place, tho."

---

### COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S REVOLVER

SHORTLY after his inauguration as President, Colonel Roosevelt sent for a number of Washington newspaper correspondents to discuss with them the rules governing the hours and methods of collecting news at the White House. During the conversation reference was made to the assassin of President McKinley, and Colonel Roosevelt exclaimed: "I'll bet he wouldn't have shot *me* twice!" The correspondents inferred from this and other remarks made by the Colonel that he would have returned the assailant's fire with the quickness of a gun-fighter of the plains. Washington newspaper men and many of Colonel Roosevelt's close personal friends are sure that during his seven and a half years as President he was never in the streets without a revolver in his pocket. All this is told by a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, who goes on to relate a number of incidents which show that the nominee of the Progressive party never depended wholly upon a hired body-guard for protection against assassins:

On the blustery winter day that Elihu Root quit the Cabinet of President Roosevelt to return to the practise of law in New York Colonel Roosevelt walked over from the White House to the Root residence to say good-by to his Secretary of State, upon whom he had depended constantly for advice and assistance and in whose ability and common sense he had such faith. Mr. Root's house was in Jackson Place, the street forming the western boundary of Lafayette Square, the park opposite the White House. The residence which Mr. Root occupied was associated with Washington's most noted tragedy, with the exception of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, for it was here that Gen. Daniel


Now that there are so many substitutes remember that

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**COCOA OF HIGH QUALITY**

Absolutely pure, delicious and healthful

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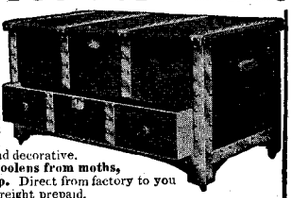
**Moth Proof Red Cedar CHEST**
**Sent on 15 Days FREE TRIAL**



Every home needs a Moth-proof Piedmont Red Cedar Chest. Charmingly useful and decorative. **Protects furs and woolens from moths, mice, dust and damp.** Direct from factory to you at factory prices. Freight prepaid. Send for big illustrated free book showing all styles and prices and particulars of **sensational 15 days' free offer.** Write today. **Piedmont Red Cedar Chest Co.,** Dept. N, **Statesville, N. C.**

The Simplex Ironer will iron a large table cloth in three minutes, other work in proportion and do it perfectly. How long would it take you by hand?

It's easy to have an **abundance of spotless, snowy linen** when you have a

**Simplex Ironer**
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The Simplex does **five hours'** ironing in **one hour,** and gives a more **BEAUTIFUL FINISH** than an expert laundress.

It irons all flat pieces and plain clothes—the big bulk of the ironing, and saves hours for other work, rest and recreation. **Pays for itself in six months.**

Operates by hand or any power. Sizes and prices to suit any family. Heats by gas, gasoline or electricity. Gas cost only 1c an hour.

**Write for FREE** "Ironing Hints" booklet, catalog **and thirty days' free trial offer.**

**American Ironing Machine Co.**
J58 E. Lake Street Chicago, Ill.


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Sickles was living with his wife when Sickles killed Philip Barton Key. General Sickles was said to have seen Mrs. Sickles signal to Key from a window of their home, Key being then in the Washington Club-house across Lafayette Square, a building that also has its tragic associations. It was there that William H. Seward was confined in a sick-bed when Payne, the associate of John Wilkes Booth, tried to stab him to death on the night that Lincoln was shot down by Booth, and it was in this house that James G. Blaine died twenty-eight years later.

In spite of the cold wind Colonel Roosevelt wore no overcoat. As he sprinted across from the White House to the Root residence, a hundred yards away, the tails of his frock coat fluttered in the breeze, exposing to the view of the cavalrymen assembled to escort Mr. Root to the railway station the butt of a good-sized revolver. But if the then President knew that the weapon was showing he gave no sign that he was bothered about it. In those days Colonel Roosevelt was getting portly, and the strain on the waist-line of his frock coats had a tendency to make his coat tails spread apart.

Many who attended the laying of the cornerstone of the Masonic Temple in Washington during the Roosevelt Administration had convincing proof that the Colonel always went armed. While delivering an oration on that occasion he pushed back the skirt of his coat to reach for a handkerchief and those who were behind him saw a revolver peeping from the right-hand hip pocket of his trousers. To continue:

Still another incident of the same sort marked a visit of Colonel Roosevelt, when President, to the Epiphany Episcopal Church, in G Street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, in this city. He went there to deliver an address before the Congress of Mothers, which was being held in the church. Divesting himself of his overcoat in the anteroom, the President went forward to the chancel. While he was addressing the audience one of the young women serving as ushers put on the President's overcoat and placed her hands into the deep pockets. A scream from her startled her companions. The desire of the young woman at that moment was to get out of the overcoat. When she had done this and her nerves had been quieted she explained that in one of the pockets of the President's overcoat was a revolver. An inspection of the pocket proved her assertion. The revolver was loaded.

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**Innocent.**—The lecturer was discussing "Woman" at the ladies' luncheon. He said: "The characteristic of women is that they always apply things personally."

"Why," said the hostess angrily, "I don't."—*Life.*

The "BEST" LIGHT

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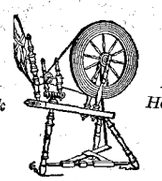

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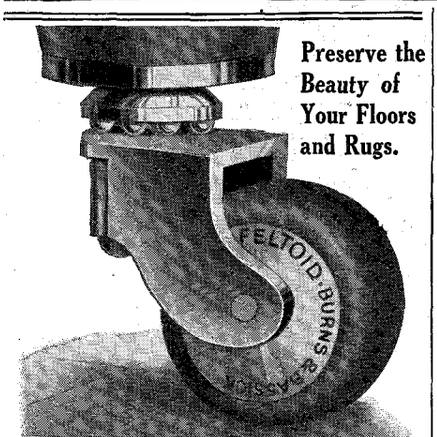


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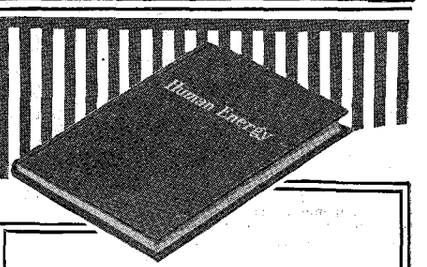


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**Removed.**—CRAWFORD—"I hear he was operated on. What did he have?"

CRABSHAW—"Money."—*New York Times.*

**No Better.**—SILLICUS—"There is honor among thieves."

CYNICUS—"Nonsense! Thieves are just as bad as other people."—*Life.*

**Easier.**—ELSIE—"After I wash my face I look in the mirror to see if it's clean. Don't you?"

BOBBY—"Don't have to. I look at the towel."—*Boston Transcript.*

**The Guilty Party.**—JUDGE (sternly)—"To what do you attribute your downfall?"

CULPRIT—"The first drink I ever took was one you bought me when you were trying to get my vote."—*Puck.*

**Real Proof.**—"That," said Mr. Dustin Stax, "is a magnificent art treasure."

"How do you know? By the painter's signature?"

"No. By my own signature on the check I gave the dealer."—*Washington Star.*

**No Likeness.**—"Geese are supposed to be symbolic of all that is foolish."

"Well, go on."

"But you never see an old gander hoard up a million kernels of corn and then go around trying to mate with a gosling."—*Town Topics.*

**Well Fitted.**—CAMPAIGN MANAGER—"I hear poor Jobb has lost his memory. Can't remember a thing from one day to another."

SECRETARY—"Wouldn't he be a good man to take charge of the campaign contributions?"—*Baltimore American.*

**No Security.**—"Hey, waiter, I want to order a steak; there's none on the bill of fare."

"We are not serving steak to-day, sir. You see, we have a new cook, and he has not as yet arranged for his bond."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

**Gentle Knock.**—TODY—"Jennie tells me young Woody proposed to her last night."

VIOLA—"I don't think I know him. Is he well off?"

TODY—"He certainly is. She refused him."—*Tit-Bits.*

**Patriotic.**—Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador, tells a brief story to illustrate the exalted opinion that he thinks Americans generally have of their nationality.

It was in a schoolroom, and during a review of history since the creation.

"Who was the first man?" the examining teacher asked.

"Washington," hastily replied a bright boy, quoting a familiar slogan, "first in war, first in peace, first——"

"Wrong. Adam was the first man."

"Oh," the pupil sniffed disgustedly, "if you are talking about foreigners——."—*New York Tribune.*

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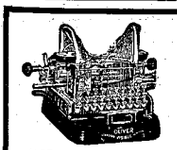

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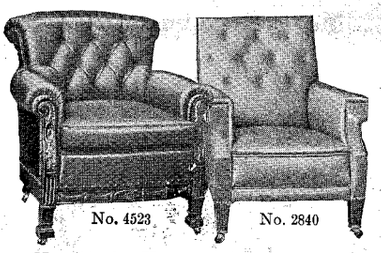

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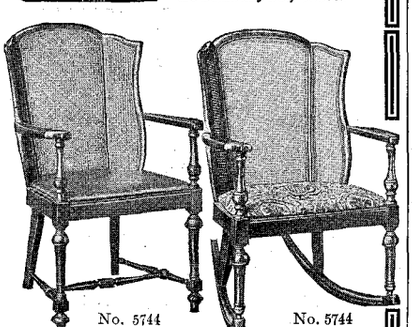

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**College Wisdom.**—The big responsibilities of marriage are the little ones.—*Dartmouth Jack o'Lantern.*

**Beyond Doubt.**—MEGAPHONIST (on sight-seeing auto)—"This is Bunker Hill."

GOLFING BRITON—"Ah, that was a bunker, to be sure!"—*Boston Transcript.*

**A Pious Task.**—"Johnny, what are you doing?"

"Tryin' to learn the fish in this here crick what they'll git if they bite on Sunday."—*Houston Post.*

**Ambiguous.**—"Yes, smoking is an expensive habit. When one gives his friends cigars all the year around his loss is no little one."

"Do you mean in cigars or friends?"—*Ulk.*

**Atrocities.**—BINKS—"I hope this Balkan war will cut out those Turkish atrocities."

JINKS—"Ditto here. I never could smoke the blamed things."—*New York American.*

**Where They Do It.**—"Oh, the ease with which some men can master great difficulties!" sighed the sweet maid.

"Oh, yes, I read novels, too," commented the young man.—*Brooklyn Life.*

## CURRENT EVENTS

### Foreign

October 18.—A typhoon sweeps a large part of the island of Cebu, of the Philippine group, killing 100 people, destroying the homes of 10,000, and wrecking 12 steamships, 12 tugs, and 17 ocean-going sailing vessels. The loss of property in Cebu and neighboring islands is estimated by Government authorities at $4,000,000.

October 20.—Bulgarian forces begin the bombardment of the fortifications around Adrianople.

October 21.—A Canadian board of investigation reports to the Government at Ottawa that the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada, a subsidiary of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation of this country, is an illegal combination.

The Turkish Army, according to dispatches received from Bulgarian news sources, burns six villages and massacres 600 people just before retiring from the outposts around Adrianople.

October 22.—Robert Barr, novelist and editor, dies at Woldingham, England.

October 23.—General Felix Diaz, with a force of revolutionists that he organized recently, is captured by Federal forces at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

October 24.—Servians report the capture of the city of Novibazar from the Turks.

October 25.—A Sofia dispatch says the Bulgars, after 72 hours of steady fighting, drive the Turks from Kirk-killiseh, one of the main fortifications outside Adrianople, opening the way for an advance on the city itself.

Premier Berntsen, of Denmark, introduces a bill giving women the suffrage and making them eligible to seats in the Folkething.

### Domestic

October 18.—The United States arsenal at Benecia, Cal., burns; the loss is estimated at $3,000,000.

October 24.—Police-Lieut. Charles Becker of New York City, is convicted of instigating the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler.


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